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## The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, AUGUST 4, 1877.

### CURRENT TOPICS.

THE RESOLUTION passed by the House of Commons on Friday week, that, "in committee of the whole House, no member shall have power to move more than once during the debate on the same question either that the chairman do report progress, or that the chairman do leave the chair, nor to speak more than once to such motion; and that no member who has made one of these motions have power to make the other on the same question," suggests the consideration whether any advantage is really gained by permitting the latter form of motion. The effect of carrying a motion that the chairman do now leave the chair is that the chairman makes no report to the House, and the Bill disappears from the order-book, and, as Sir E. May says, "is generally regarded as defunct." But as a Bill is referred to a committee that it may be considered and amended, and the committee has no power to put an end to the Bill, it is still competent for the House to appoint another day for the committee, and to proceed with the Bill. This was decided by the Speaker on the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill in 1864 (see 176 Hansard, 99); in committee upon which Bill the motion that the chairman do leave the chair had been carried by a majority of one at a morning sitting. It would seem, therefore, that the postponement of a Bill for a session, which is the usual result of the carrying of a motion that the chairman do now leave the chair, might properly to be accomplished by a vote of the House. Another consideration suggested by the unprecedented sitting of the House of Commons on Tuesday night and Wednesday—in the course of which seven divisions were taken upon the motion that the chairman do report progress and four divisions upon the motion that the chairman do leave the chair, in none of which the "ayes" exceeded five—is the advisability of adopting a proposal made by Viscount Eversley during his tenure of the office of Speaker. In his evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons on Public Business in 1848, he suggested that "in committee of the whole House every motion that the chairman do report progress or that the chairman do now leave the chair be made, and every question thereupon be decided, by the committee without debate; and that no division be permitted upon any such question unless twenty-one members, by standing up in their places, shall declare themselves with the ayes." Twenty-one is probably too large a proportion to fix, but we think that in some such direction as this will be found the means of preventing the recurrence of such scenes as took place on Tuesday.

THE LEGISLATURE is gradually introducing "the thin end of the wedge" in the shape of modifications of the provisions contained in 14 & 15 Vict. c. 99, s. 3, that

"nothing herein contained shall render any person who in any criminal proceeding is charged with the commission of any indictable offence, or any offence punishable by summary conviction, competent or compellable to give evidence for or against himself or herself." It will be remembered that an exception to this enactment was lately made in the Merchant Shipping Acts of 1871 and 1876, which enable a person charged with the misdemeanour of sending a ship to sea in an unseaworthy state to give evidence in the same way as any other witness. Again, the 51st section of the Licensing Act, 1873, rendered keepers of licensed houses charged with offences under the Act (as well as their wives) competent witnesses; and the 11th section of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, established the competency as witnesses of all parties to a contract of service. The 40 & 41 Vict. c. 14 (which was introduced by Mr. Morgan Lloyd, Q.C., and has recently received the Royal assent) goes much further in this direction than any previous measure. By that statute it is provided that "on the trial of any indictment or other proceeding for the non-repair of any public highway or bridge, or for a nuisance to any public highway, river, or bridge, and of any other indictment or proceeding instituted for the purpose of trying or enforcing a civil right only, every defendant to such indictment or proceeding, and the wife or husband of any such defendant, shall be admissible witnesses and compellable to give evidence." The notion of making a person charged with an indictable offence a compellable witness is rather startling.

FINDING, we suppose, law reporters to be, after all, but sorry game for the assessor of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Justice Christian has this week taken a higher flight, and has swooped fiercely down on a far nobler quarry. Now, "whether he kill Cassio, or Cassio him"—whether the Lord Justice annihilate the House of Lords, or the House of Lords, by standing unmoved, turn the force of the Lord Justice's onrush back upon himself—is, perhaps, less to the general public than the keen sense of astonishment with which they must be seized at so strange a sight as a chancery judge writing to the *Times* to complain of the shameful way in which the House of Lords has treated his judicial sayings, and to point out that, as a court of appeal from his judgments, the House of Lords is but a makeshift sort of court, which, under certain not unfrequent conditions, is far more likely to be wrong than right. For though the Lord Justice is very emphatic in his protestations that "he is not going to hint the slightest question as to the correctness of the decision," and that he "unreservedly accepts" its authority, it is impossible not to see that his letter amounts to something like this:—"Of the three lords who reversed my decision only one knows anything about equity; the evidence was not properly considered; and the reasoning of one of the lords was simply ridiculous." The general public, we say again, may find a temporary amusement in this exhibition of some very ordinary weaknesses of humanity in the occupant of a high and dignified position in the solemn temple of justice. But to all who are concerned with the preservation of that feeling of respect and reverence for the law and its chief administrators which forms so large a part of the foundation on which public order is based, the recent spectacle can cause nothing but pain. No amount of personal dissatisfaction with any member or members of the supreme tribunal could justify the Lord Justice in endeavouring to lessen that tribunal in the estimation of the public.

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLE that the owner of the first estate of freehold is entitled to the custody of the title deeds is well established; but there has been a good deal of uncertainty about the exceptions to the rule. It has been thought that in the case where a

father is tenant for life, the court will require stronger circumstances to induce it to take the deeds out of the hands of the tenant for life than where the remainderman is a stranger to the tenant for life. In *Lord Lempster v. Lord Pomfret* (1 Amb. 154) Lord Eldon said that the court would not order the deeds to be delivered up or taken out of the hands of a father tenant for life in favour of his son tenant in tail unless (see 1 Dick. at p. 239) "he hath threatened or intended to destroy" them. And in *Pyncent v. Pyncent* (3 Atk. 571), in which case a son remainderman in tail under a settlement made by a grandfather, in which the father was tenant for life, filed a bill to have the title deeds brought into court, Lord Hardwicke is reported to have said that "such applications have been made against a jointress by a remainderman, . . . or where the remainderman is a stranger to tenant for life, it may have been done, but not where it is under a settlement made by a grandfather; the father is made tenant for life without impeachment of waste, and the son remainderman in tail only, reversion in fee to the grandfather; indeed, if there was evidence that the father was destroying of deeds in order to better or enlarge his estate, the court might then take care to put the deeds out of his power." But in *Crop v. Norton* (2 Atk. 74), as between a father and son and a mortgagee of the father's life estate, a deed was ordered to be brought into court for the benefit of all parties. In *Warren v. Rudall* (1 J. & H. 1), however, Vice-Chancellor Wood distinctly laid it down that "with respect to title-deeds it is a settled doctrine that the court never interferes as to the possession of deeds between a father tenant for life and a son entitled in remainder; but in the case of a stranger tenant for life the court will interfere." It is to be observed, however, that in this case the question does not appear to have been fully argued, and it is very difficult to understand what bearing the fact of the existence of the relationship of father and son between tenant for life and remainderman has on the question of the custody of deeds. The Master of the Rolls, in the recent case of *Leathes v. Leathes* (25 W. R. 492, L. R. 5 Ch. D. 221), has distinctly laid it down that the mere fact of the reversioner being a stranger to the tenant for life has nothing to do with the question.

The question in *Leathes v. Leathes* was as to the extent of the exceptions to the general rule that the legal tenant for life is entitled to the custody of the deeds. It is quite clear that if it can be shown that there is danger of the deeds being destroyed if they are left with the tenant for life, the court will interfere (*Dixie v. Hiliary*, 40 Eliz., 1 Cary, 26; *Pyncent v. Pyncent*). And, of course, where the court is administering the trusts of the property and it is necessary to have the deeds for that purpose, they will be taken out of the custody of the tenant for life. Again, where trustees have duties to perform, although they have not such an estate as would *per se* entitle them to the deeds, it seems that the court will decline to give the deeds to the tenant for life (see *Stamford v. Roberts*, 19 W. R. 552, L. R. 6 Ch. 307). A question has been raised as to whether these exceptions are to be extended farther. In *Jenner v. Morris* (14 W. R. 1003, L. R. 1 Ch. 603), the tenant for life had taken a number of the deeds to Paris, and Knight Bruce, L.J., said that he could not, without the consent of the mortgagees, concur in any order for delivery of the deeds to a tenant for life "who on a former occasion has, without any necessity, taken a number of them out of the jurisdiction," but Turner, L.J., did not concur in this opinion. In *Leathes v. Leathes* the remainderman applied for liberty to deposit in court the deeds, the reasons alleged for keeping them out of the hands of the first tenant for life being, first, that he had resided for many years in Australia—which, the Master of the Rolls said, was no reason at all—and, next, that the tenant for life might show the deeds to persons claiming adversely a part of the estate. For this suspicion there appeared to be no

ground, and the learned Master of the Rolls ordered the deeds to be delivered up to the tenant for life.

WE DO NOT KNOW whether the following amusing paragraph, which appeared in the *Morning Post* of yesterday, is intended as an inspired "feeler," or suggestion that an official would not be averse to more active employment; it is at all events worth preserving as an indication that, in the opinion of persons able to judge, a registrar, without an assistant registrar, but with the aid of a chief clerk and two clerks, will be able for "some years" to transact the land registry business of England:—

"The death of Mr. Samuel Warren, Q.C., would seem to afford an opportunity for reducing the staff of the land registry by the appointment of one of the two heads of that department to the vacant office of master in lunacy. The recent discussion in Parliament on the vote for the land registry showed that the registration scheme of 1875, however admirable in itself, would probably take some years for successful development. In the meantime the business might well be carried on under one head only, and the expenses of the establishment be thereby considerably decreased."

THE IRISH INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY are vigorously resisting the introduction into the County Officers and Courts Bill of a clause resembling the provision of 15 & 16 Vict. c. 54, s. 10, permitting, by leave of the judge any other person (besides a party to the suit, solicitor, or barrister) allowed by the judge to appear instead of the party, "to appear and address the court, and conduct the case." It is stated that this clause was not in the Bill when it was introduced into the House of Commons, and that it was added in the select committee. It would be interesting to know at whose instance the clause was added, and whose interest it is intended to serve. If the suitors', no greater mistake could probably be committed.

### THE NEW LAW COURTS.

WE mentioned last week that the eastern block of the new law courts is rapidly approaching completion, and may be expected to be occupied early next year. Progress is also visible in the rest of the buildings, and the period is not very distant when the Judicature reforms will be completed by the concentration in one building of all the divisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

It may be interesting to attempt a slight sketch of the nature of the accommodation to be provided. The plan of the building, as is well known, is in form a rectangular parallelogram, measuring about 450ft. on each of its four sides. Roughly speaking, the whole of the space inclosed within this boundary is occupied by an outer row of buildings and two interior quadrangles, one of which is taken up by the large central hall; or perhaps it gives a more correct idea to say that the whole plan consists of two quadrangles, round one of which are grouped the offices and round the other the courts, this last being roofed over and forming the central hall. The length of this hall is 200ft. and its breadth 50ft. Eighteen courts, seven on each side and two at either end, surround the hall. Entering from the Strand the public may use the hall as a promenade, but they will not find it so easy to go into and out of the courts as it now is at Westminster Hall. The level of the Strand is eighteen feet below that of Carey-street, and the courts are on the Carey-street level, so that, standing on the floor of the hall, which is a little above the Strand level, the courts are all on an upper floor, and cannot be approached directly from the hall. There is, in fact, no public communication between the central hall and the courts. If an idler desires to go the round of the

courts he must come out again into the Strand, and, turning either to the right or left, will find a doorway leading to a winding staircase which will take him to a corridor which gives access to a gallery in every court. This corridor is provided for the special behoof of the public, and the idler will not there be jostled either by judges, barristers, solicitors, jurymen, or witnesses. Taking each row of courts as it runs up the side of the central hall, there is a corridor for the bar on one side, and a corridor for the judges on the other side. Solicitors, and jurymen, and witnesses will be able to enter the courts from the corridors on the level of the hall, which are immediately below those of the bar and the judges. The offices of the chief clerks of the chancery division open out of the solicitors' corridors, and are underneath the courts.

But to return to the courts. The corridor for the judges is so arranged that every judge can communicate by means of it with every other judge, and all along the corridor will be found the judges' entrances to the courts on the one hand, and their retiring-rooms on the other. In the corridor devoted to the bar are the entrances to the courts on the one side, and on the other are sundry consultation-rooms. All the courts, except two at the south end of the hall, are so placed as to be far removed from the noise of street traffic, and each court is lighted from above, having no building over it. There are two entrances in Carey-street set apart for the judges, and one for the bar. Two large rooms, one at either end of the hall, are devoted to the bar, and rooms for library and refreshments are not wanting.

So far with reference to the western portion of the building, which occupies two-thirds of the space. The great quadrangle, round which the eastern portion of the building stands, measures about 300ft. in length by about 100ft. in breadth. In this portion of the building, which begins on the south side in the Strand, runs up the whole length of Bell-yard and some distance along Carey-street on the north, are grouped on three floors some of the most important offices in connection with the courts. The offices of the masters of the common law divisions occupy the southern end and about a third of the way up Bell-yard, and on the court floor the chancery registrars occupy the rest of the building, being two-thirds of the length of Bell-yard, and a short distance along Carey-street. Underneath the court floor in this part of the building are the offices of the taxing masters, the record and writ clerks, and the report office. Spacious storage room in the cellars is provided for keeping the records of the courts, which are exceedingly voluminous.

The original project comprised a building of more than 900 apartments, including twenty-two courts, but the necessity for modifying the scheme has caused all superfluous accommodation to be abandoned. As it is, we believe there will be not less than 700 apartments in the building. All the corridors will be warmed by means of hot-water pipes, and the rooms by ordinary open fireplaces. In various parts of the building are lifts, for the purpose of raising coals to the several floors, and the sanitary arrangements are everywhere very complete. Protection against fire is provided by hydrants in every corridor, and all the floors are fireproof.

The enormous building will, when completed and fully occupied, present a busy scene. It is estimated that not less than a thousand officials will enter the building daily to perform their duties, the barristers and solicitors whose business will take them into the building will probably number five hundred; then there are witnesses and jurymen, and lastly the idlers and sightseers. The eastern portion of the building was contracted to be finished this month, and by the time this is in print the greater part of the scaffolding on the front towards Bell-yard will have been removed. The unsightly hoarding will be shortly taken away, and replaced by an iron railing.

## General Correspondence.

### LAW REFORMS.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—Amongst the various plans which have been suggested for expediting and facilitating the administration of justice, there is a very obvious one that has not yet been suggested, and I beg leave to state it—that it be left optional with the suitor to institute legal proceedings for the recovery of a debt from £50 to £500 in the county court or the superior court. Why should the suitor who really wants £500 not be allowed the choice of intrusting his case either to the county court or the superior court? both tribunals now existing with able and competent judges presiding over both courts. What the country wants is cheap and expeditious justice, sound law, and correct decisions, and these can be got in the county courts. The justice of the country is not to be delayed for the convenience and advantage of counsel and solicitors, or any other class of men, and if the present Government will not bring forward measures to remedy such real grievances as now exist, then a private Bill must be brought into Parliament, backed up by the merchants and tradesmen, and be dealt with next session in Parliament, to meet the requirements of the day. The county court has jurisdiction in chancery and trust matters to the extent of £500, and mortgages and partnership to that amount, and it has worked well and benefited all parties on the equity side of the county court, and why can that benefit not now be extended to the legal side of the county court, when such matter is much more easily dealt with as a debt than a complicated trust, which the county court judges have proved themselves capable of disposing of to the entire satisfaction of the country?

No person can doubt that the bankruptcy law, liquidation, and bills of sale want reforming. I understand the Lord Chancellor is not perfectly satisfied with the Bankruptcy Bill, and that considerable alterations will be made in the House of Lords. It certainly appears open to several objections, and some important omissions occur in it.

Then, as to common law grievances, look at the grievance at the assizes. After having entered your cause, paid the court fees, and retained counsel, and been three days in attendance at the assize town with all your witnesses, the case being one of simple account, on the case being called the judge at once says, "This must be referred to arbitration, it is not a matter to be dealt with here," and thus the matter is shelved to the great loss and misfortune of the plaintiff and defendant, who were ready to have the matter disposed of by the court, and had all in readiness for that purpose. I say such treatment as this has a tendency to degrade the administration of justice.

I am not fighting the battle of the profession; it is the common weal that is my object. It is too clear for argument that matters cannot go on in this way; the public are the losers, and the legal profession are lowered in a great degree by such conduct, and such must be remedied, and the only course to be pursued is to call the attention of the public to the existence of these evils so as to obtain amendment.

THOS. W. WELFORD, Solicitor.

High Shield House, Hexham, Aug. 2.

A correspondent of an American legal journal makes some suggestions to solicitors upon the important subject of ink. He says that the various fluids of a violet or purple tinge, which are very extensively used, are worthless, as they will, if exposed to the light, fade in a short time and become illegible, and should on no account be used in the preparation of papers of any value. The old-fashioned black inks are the only safe inks in use. These undergo changes in time recognisable with the microscope, but under ordinary circumstances, as is well known, writing executed with these inks remains legible for centuries.



## Cases of the Week.

**APPEAL FROM ORDER MADE IN CHAMBERS—CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE.**—In a case of *Thomas v. Elsom*, which came before the Court of Appeal on the 1st inst., some important observations were made by the court with regard to appeals from orders made by a Vice-Chancellor in chambers. The application was for an extension of the time for appealing from an order made by Hall, V.C., in chambers, on the ground that the party applying had not been able to obtain from the Vice-Chancellor a certificate that he did not desire to hear any further argument in court, without which certificate it was supposed that, according to the rule laid down in *In re The Humber Iron Works Company* (18 W. R. 154, L. R. 5 Ch. 88) the Court of Appeal would not entertain an appeal direct from chambers. Upon the special circumstances of the case the court (Jessel, M.R., and James, Baggallay, and Cotton, L.J.J.) refused the application. But Jessel, M.R., said that the Court of Appeal had full power to entertain an appeal from an order made in chambers without any such certificate from the judge. The only object of the certificate was to satisfy the court that the matter had been fully discussed and judicially determined. At the same time it was very inconvenient to hear appeals from chambers, for matters were generally disposed of very hurriedly there, and there was no judgment from which the Court of Appeal could ascertain the reasons upon which the judge had acted. When, therefore, parties wished to appeal from an order made in chambers they should, as a general rule, inform the judge of their intention, so that he might either give a written judgment or adjourn the case into court for argument. James, L.J., said that an order made in chambers was as much an order of the court as if it were made in open court, and the Court of Appeal was bound to hear an appeal from it. If there was any difficulty in obtaining a certificate from the judge, the parties had only to inform the Court of Appeal of it, and the appeal would be heard as a matter of course. Baggallay, L.J., said that a certificate of the judge was the most convenient way of satisfying the Court of Appeal that the judge did not desire to hear further argument, but this fact might be ascertained in other ways. And Cotton, L.J., added that if no certificate could be obtained, application should be made to the Court of Appeal for leave to have the appeal set down without, and this would be a mere matter of course.

In another case of *In re Marsh*, heard the same day, an appeal from an order made in chambers had been actually set down without any certificate of the Vice-Chancellor, and without any leave of the Court of Appeal. On the opening of the appeal this fact was relied upon as a preliminary objection, but the court said that as the appeal had been set down they would hear it.

**WINDING UP—STAYING ACTIONS—COMPANIES ACT, 1862, ss. 85, 87, 201, 202—JUDICATURE ACT, 1873, s. 24, SUBSECTION 5.**—We believe there is no reported decision of the Court of Appeal upon the question how far the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862, as to the staying of proceedings in actions against a company in liquidation or its contributories, are affected by the Judicature Act. The question was distinctly raised before the Court of Appeal on the 1st inst., in a case of *In re The South of France Potteries Syndicate*. This was an unregistered association, and on the 27th of April an order was made to wind it up. On the 7th of June, upon an *ex parte* application by the liquidator, Bacon, V.C., ordered that an action which had been brought in the Common Pleas Division against two of the contributories, upon some promissory notes signed by them, should not be proceeded with without the leave of the court. The liquidator alleged that the moneys secured by the promissory notes had been really advanced to the company, and that the debt was in substance the debt of the company. Afterwards, upon the application of the plaintiff in the action, the Vice-Chancellor dissolved the injunction, on the ground that the debt was that of the two contributories, and that the liquidator had no interest in the matter. The liquidator appealed from this decision, and the Court of Appeal (Jessel, M.R., and James, Baggallay, and Cotton, L.J.J.) dismissed the appeal. They were clearly of opinion that, in consequence of section 24, sub-section 5, of the Judicature Act, 1873, the Vice-Chan-

cellor had no jurisdiction whatever to stay proceedings in an action in another division of the High Court. And they said that another fatal objection to the injunction was that section 202 of the Companies Act, 1862, only applied to actions against contributories of the company as such, not to an action brought against a contributory, who had entered into an independent contract of suretyship for a debt of the company, to enforce that contract.

**LIQUIDATION—RECEIVER—APPEAL—BANKRUPTCY RULES, 1870, r. 262.**—In a case of *Ex parte Cooper*, heard by the Court of Appeal on the 2nd inst., a trader had filed a liquidation petition, and the next day a number of the creditors (professing to be a majority in value) signed a nomination paper under r. 262, nominating and appointing a Mr. Cooper as receiver. The same day others of the creditors (also professing to be a majority in value) signed another paper nominating and appointing a Mr. Barrow receiver. On the application of the latter creditors the registrar appointed Barrow receiver, and from this order Cooper appealed. The Court of Appeal (James, Baggallay, and Cotton, L.J.J.) dismissed the appeal, on the ground that a receiver who had no interest in the matter, except in respect of his percentage, had no *locus standi* to appeal. If the creditors had appealed their appeal must have been heard.

**DEBTOR'S SUMMONS—DEBT DUE TO INFANT—NEXT FRIEND.**—In another case of *Ex parte Brocklebank*, heard the same day, the question arose whether an infant can, in his own name, issue a debtor's summons in respect of a debt due to him, or whether the summons ought not to be issued by a next friend on his behalf. An infant had recovered a judgment in an action in the Exchequer Division for £235 damages for breach of a contract of apprenticeship, and costs. The writ was issued in the name of the infant alone, but an order was afterwards obtained that he should be at liberty to prosecute the action by a guardian and next friend. After the judgment had been signed, a debtor's summons was issued in the name of the infant (without the intervention of a next friend) against the defendant. The debtor applied to have the summons dismissed, on the ground that he was not indebted in the sum claimed, but no objection was taken to the regularity of the summons. The common order was made staying the proceedings upon security being given by the debtor. The security was not given, and the debt was not paid, and a bankruptcy petition was then presented by the infant, by a next friend, alleging the non-compliance with the summons as an act of bankruptcy, and an adjudication was made. Upon the appeal it was contended that no act of bankruptcy had been committed, because the infant could not legally instruct a solicitor to issue the summons, and could not give a valid discharge for the debt if it had been tendered to him. The court (James, Baggallay, and Cotton, L.J.J.), however, held that the infant was entitled to issue the summons, just as if he had been an adult. Possibly, in the first instance, the debtor might have successfully applied to the court to have some adult person named as responsible for the costs, in case the summons should be dismissed. But if there was any irregularity in the proceedings in this respect it had been waived by the debtor's conduct. And, the debt being founded upon the judgment in the action, there could be no difficulty in finding a way to discharge the liability under the judgment. If the debtor had been really minded to pay, he might have paid the solicitor in the action or the next friend, or might, at any rate, have applied to the registrar for directions as to the proper way of making the payment. The money was clearly under the judgment the money of the infant, though the next friend might be an agent to receive it. The adjudication was, therefore, confirmed.

**BANKRUPTCY APPEAL—NOTICE BY RESPONDENT IN LIEU OF CROSS APPEAL—JUDICATURE ACT, 1873, s. 18; ORD. 6, r. 6.**—In another case of *Ex parte Heritage*, heard the same day, a respondent to an appeal had served a notice under r. 6 of ord. 58 in lieu of a cross appeal. The court intimated a strong opinion that this rule has no application to appeals from the Court of Bankruptcy, but that the old practice in bankruptcy still remains, this not being a case



in which it has been expressly varied by the rules under the Judicature Act, as it has been by rule 9 of ord. 53 with regard to the limit of time for appealing. And when there is no such express variation, the old practice in bankruptcy is preserved by section 18 of the Act of 1875. It became, however, unnecessary to give an actual decision on the point, as the objection to the form of procedure was withdrawn.

**LIQUIDATION—VALIDITY OF RESOLUTIONS—ACTION BY CREDITOR AGAINST DEBTOR AFTER REGISTRATION—JURISDICTION OF HIGH COURT—BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869, ss. 10, 12, 72, 125, 127—BANKRUPTCY RULES, 1870, rr. 289, 301.**—In a case of *Eyre v. Smith*, heard by the Court of Appeal on the 26th ult., the question was raised whether, after resolutions for a liquidation by arrangement have been passed and registered, their validity can be impeached anywhere but in the Court of Bankruptcy. The plaintiff brought an action against the defendant in the Common Pleas Division upon an overdue bill of exchange accepted by the defendant. The defendant set up the defence that, before the action was commenced, his creditors had resolved on a liquidation by arrangement, and the resolutions had been registered. And he said that the debt for which the action was brought was proveable in the liquidation. The plaintiff replied that the registration of the resolutions had been procured by the fraud of the defendant, that he had fraudulently omitted from his list of creditors persons whom he knew to be creditors, and had fraudulently inserted other persons who were not creditors. The defendant demurred to the reply, on the ground that the Common Pleas Division had no jurisdiction to review the registration, or that it would not do so if it had jurisdiction, but that the review was a matter to be entertained by the Court of Bankruptcy. Also that the registrar's decision was open to appeal. Denman, J., overruled the demurrer, and the Court of Appeal (James, Baggallay, and Cotton, L.J.J.) affirmed his decision. They said that there was nothing in the Bankruptcy Act to take away the jurisdiction of the High Court to determine the validity of liquidation resolutions where fraud was alleged, and that that court had no discretion to refuse to exercise its jurisdiction when it was required to do so by a person legally entitled to invoke its aid. Cotton, L.J., pointed out the distinction between section 10 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, which makes the production of a copy of the *London Gazette* containing an order of adjudication in bankruptcy "conclusive evidence in all legal proceedings of the debtor having been duly adjudged a bankrupt," and section 127, which provides that the registration of a resolution for liquidation by arrangement or composition shall, "in the absence of fraud, be conclusive evidence that such resolutions were duly passed," a difference which was clearly intended to leave it open to question the validity of the resolutions in the ordinary courts in cases where fraud was imputed. The court expressed some surprise that the defendant had not adopted the usual course of applying to the Court of Bankruptcy to restrain the proceedings in the action, and carefully guarded themselves against saying what would have been the result of such an application.

**WITNESS EXAMINED UNDER SECTION 96 OF THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869—ANSWERS TENDING TO CRIMINATE.**—In another case of *Ex parte Schofield*, heard the same day, the question was raised whether a witness (not the bankrupt himself), summoned for examination under section 96 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, for the purpose of giving information respecting the bankrupt's property, can refuse to answer questions put to him on the ground that his doing so would tend to criminate himself. It was argued that the bankrupt himself was bound to answer any question put to him about his property, whatever might be the consequences to himself, and that section 96 puts the bankrupt and other persons summoned under it in exactly the same category. The court (James, Baggallay, and Cotton, L.J.J.), however, held that a mere witness summoned under this section is entitled to the ordinary common law protection of a witness. The bankrupt himself stands in a different position because of the personal obligation which lies upon him of making a full disclosure of his estate to his creditors. He could not, therefore, refuse to

answer questions about his estate, even though his answers might expose him to a criminal prosecution.

**PROOF BY PARTNER AGAINST ESTATE OF BANKRUPT CO-PARTNER—COMPETITION WITH CREDITORS—PERSON HOLDING HIMSELF OUT AS PARTNER.**—In another case of *Ex parte Sheen*, heard the same day, a proof tendered against the estate of a liquidating debtor (a trader) was objected to, on the ground that the creditor seeking to prove had been, in fact, a partner with the debtor, or that at any rate he had held himself out, or had permitted the debtor to represent him, to several of the creditors as a partner. The Court of Appeal (James, Baggallay, and Cotton, L.J.J.) held, upon the evidence, that there had been no partnership in fact. And they said that the rule that a partner cannot prove against the estate of his co-partner in competition with the creditors of the firm could not apply to a case where there was no joint estate, and no ostensible partnership as regarded the creditors generally. A mere holding out to two or three creditors that a man was a partner could not have the effect of creating a partnership for any of the purposes of administration in bankruptcy. Whatever right the creditors to whom the representation was made originally had against the person who made the representation, or permitted it to be made, they still retained. It could not be said that he was proving in competition with the creditors, there being no joint estate to which they were entitled.

**DAMAGES—NEGLIGENCE—ACT OF GOD—COMPANY—STATUTORY POWERS—FAILURE TO FULFIL STATUTORY OBLIGATION.**—In the case of *The Nitro-Phosphate Company v. The London and St. Katherine Dock Company*, which was decided by Fry, J., on the 23rd ult., some nice and apparently novel questions were raised with regard to the defence that an injury, which the plaintiffs alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the defendants, was due, in part at least, to an extraordinary flood which might be properly described as an "act of God" in the legal sense of the phrase. The action was brought to recover damages caused to the plaintiffs' property by an overflow of water from the defendants' dock in consequence of an unusually high tide in the River Thames. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants had not kept the retaining bank of their dock at a proper height. The defendants alleged that the damage resulted from the act of God, and that they were not responsible. The tide on the occasion in question, the 15th of November, 1875, rose 4ft. 3in. above Trinity high-water mark. Only once before, in March, 1874, had it risen to 4ft. The highest tide recorded previously to March, 1874, was 3ft. 4in. The defendants' dock had been constructed about twenty years before 1875, and the water had never overflowed the bank before November, 1875, except in March, 1874, when there was a slight overflow into the plaintiffs' premises, but scarcely any damage was done then. The special Act which empowered the defendants to construct their dock required them to maintain the bank at a level of 4ft. above Trinity high-water mark. In November, 1875, the bank was in some places from six to eight inches below the height of 4ft. Fry, J., thought that the defendants would not have been liable at common law for negligence, inasmuch as there had never been any overflow before March, 1874, and there was no reason for supposing that a tide as high as that of March, 1874, was likely to recur. In order that an event might be properly described as the act of God, it was not necessary that it should be unique; it was enough that it could not reasonably have been anticipated. Therefore, if the case had stood upon the defendants' common law liability, they might have successfully pleaded that the high tide of November, 1875, was an act of God, for the consequences of which they were not responsible. But, inasmuch as they had obtained the benefit of statutory powers, it was incumbent upon them to fulfil the obligation which the statute had cast upon them of maintaining their bank at the level of 4ft. This they had failed to do, and his lordship doubted whether a person who had omitted to discharge his own duty could be permitted to plead the act of God as a defence to an action for negligence, even though it might be said that, if he had fulfilled his obligation, still damage would have resulted to the plaintiff, as in this

case it was urged that if the bank had been, as it ought to have been, 4ft. high, the water would still have overflowed, inasmuch as the tide rose to 4ft. 3in. But his lordship thought it unnecessary to decide this point, because the defendants had not convinced him that, if their bank had been at its proper height, any damage would have been caused to the plaintiffs. It was quite possible that in that case there would practically have been no damage at all. The overflow would not have taken place till very nearly the top of the tide, and the plaintiffs would have had much more time to make arrangements for keeping the water out of their premises. It was contended on behalf of the defendants that they were only liable for the direct consequences of their negligence, that is, for the damage caused by so much of the water as flowed over by reason of their bank being below 4ft. in height, and that they were not liable for the effects of that water which would have flowed over if the bank had been at its proper height. And it was said that, if the court could not distinguish between the two, it ought not to hold the defendants liable at all. But Fry, J., said that it was through the default of the defendants that the actual experiment had not been tried of the effect of their bank being at its proper height, and that they had no right to impose upon the court the difficult task of ascertaining what would have been the result of that experiment. His lordship accordingly held the defendants liable in damages for such a sum as would be necessary to reinstate the plaintiffs' premises in the condition in which they were before the overflow. And he referred it to the chief clerk of the Master of the Rolls, from whom the action had been transferred for trial, to ascertain the amount.

#### DUTY OF SOLICITOR IN LUNACY PROCEEDINGS.

In a case of *In re Wilson*, heard by James and Baggallay, L.J.J., on the 31st ult., some observations of importance were made with regard to the duty of a solicitor who is acting on behalf of a lunatic in proceedings in lunacy. The lunatic, Wilson, was, in September, 1875, placed by his sister and her husband in Dr. Winslow's asylum, and in May, 1876, the sister and her husband instructed their solicitors to take proceedings for the purpose of having Wilson found lunatic by inquisition. Their solicitors happened also to be Dr. Winslow's solicitors. In July, 1876, Wilson was found lunatic by inquisition. On the 8th of December, the official medical visitor of lunatics, who had seen Wilson on the 2nd of November at Dr. Winslow's asylum, made a report to the Board of Visitors of Lunatics that Wilson did not seem to be tending towards recovery, but rather the contrary, and added that, in his opinion, it would tend greatly to the advantage of the lunatic if he were placed in one of the lunatic hospitals, he being just at the turning point of his disease. On the 19th of December, the solicitors wrote to the Master in Lunacy urging on him the propriety of at once appointing a committee of the lunatic, commenting at the same time on the "reckless interference" of the visitor with chancery patients under Dr. Winslow's care, and, on the 28th of December, they wrote to the Lord Chancellor complaining of the "reckless and unwarrantable conduct" of the visitor towards Dr. Winslow and his asylum. The Lord Chancellor, through his secretary, replied that the visitor had in no way exceeded his duty, and that his lordship would not permit any interference with the discharge of the duties of the visitors in lunacy. On the 12th of June, 1877, the Master in Lunacy made his report, recommending a gentleman to be appointed as committee of the lunatic, and also that the lunatic should for the present remain at Dr. Winslow's asylum until, having regard to the medical visitor's report, some other suitable arrangement could be made. Upon this report being sent in for confirmation by the Lords Justices their lordships directed the official solicitor to investigate the matter. This investigation was made, and upon the master's report afterwards coming on for confirmation, another asylum having been meanwhile sanctioned as the lunatic's future place of residence, James, L.J., said that, without attributing any wilful negligence to the solicitors, he thought they had not sufficiently considered the fact that a solicitor who had the conduct of an inquiry in lunacy thereby took upon himself to become the solicitor

of the lunatic, and not merely of the persons by whom he was originally instructed. He owed a duty to the court as well as to the lunatic to do all that was requisite on behalf of the lunatic, with exactly the same zeal, and the same single-minded regard to his interests, as if he had been acting on the instructions of a private client in some matter affecting his character, property, or life. There ought to be no admixture of any other feeling. It was unfortunate that in this case the solicitors were also acting for the proprietor of the asylum in which the lunatic had been placed. If there was any conflict between his interests and those of the lunatic they ought certainly to have ceased to act for the one or the other. The letter which they wrote to the master complaining of the visitor's conduct ought not to have been written by a solicitor acting for the benefit of the lunatic; it was rather the letter of a partisan of the asylum. If the master was slow to act upon the visitor's report they ought to have applied to the court for its direction. It was painful to suppose that there was a possibility that the lunatic's chance of recovery might have been affected by the delay, and it was most important that solicitors should be made fully aware of their duty in a case of this kind.

#### LORD JUSTICE CHRISTIAN AND LORD BLACKBURN.

LORD JUSTICE CHRISTIAN has addressed the following letter to the *Times*:—Your issue of Tuesday last contains a brief report of a case of *O'Rourke v. Bolingbroke*, decided in the House of Lords on the preceding day. Of course, I am not going to hint the slightest question as to the correctness of that decision. Like every award of the supreme tribunal, it makes its own correctness—it is the law's last word. But remarks were made by one of the noble lords which were personal towards myself and were not needed for the decision, and these I cannot suffer to pass unchallenged.

Lord Hatherley, who was of opinion that the decision of the Irish court ought to be affirmed, nevertheless said that some "strong expressions" used by me against the appellant "appeared to him to be altogether unsupported by the evidence." If that were all, I should not presume to say a word. But Lord Blackburn, who, with Lord Gordon, was for reversing the decision, said he "should not have come to that conclusion if he thought that any material part of the denunciations of the appellant's conduct contained in the judgment of Lord Justice Christian were really based upon facts proved in evidence. The Lord Justice seemed, however, to have forgotten that it was of the essence of justice not to decide against any one on grounds which were not charged against him, and as to which he had not had an opportunity of offering explanations or of calling evidence."

That is a grave charge to make against any judge, and I trust I shall not be wanting in the submission which is due to the decisions of the court of final appeal if I say thus much in my own defence. I venture confidently to assert that every material part of my censure upon the conduct of the appellant (in the court below, the defendant) was based, rightly or wrongly, on facts proved in evidence—proved by documents under his own hand—three or four deeds under his hand and seal and a voluminous correspondence between him and the plaintiff's father. All that mass of writings was treated in the Irish court as being fully in proof, and, as such, was used and commented on by counsel on both sides. I stated in my judgment, as the fact was, that although the hearing had lasted three days, and although I repeatedly had called the attention of the defendant's counsel to the inferentially hostile to their client which I thought deducible from those documents, and asked for any explanation that could be given of them, yet none was suggested. Lord Blackburn, who has been more familiar with the Queen's Bench than the Court of Chancery, had, probably, not present to his recollection the chancery practice of directing inquiries. If the defendant's counsel had, on the hearing below, made any such suggestion as his lordship has now made, to the effect that my deductions from the documents in proof were not charged in pleading, and that their client had had no opportunity of offering explanations or of calling evidence, it would have been nearly as of course to have directed inquiries. But nothing of the kind was asked for, and, indeed, it would have been futile to do so in face of

the perfectly plain speaking of those written instruments. I may have erred in my particular deductions, and it is now certain that I did err in the ultimate conclusion I founded on them; but that I acted without any evidence from which my conclusions were fairly deducible, however other minds might differ from them, I emphatically deny. And when the noble lord spoke of surprise upon the defendant, want of opportunity for explanation, and so forth, he spoke, I must say, under entire mis-information or misconception of what passed in the intermediate court. It would really seem as if either the documentary evidence had not been brought under the notice of the House at all, or, if it had, that it was not subjected to the sifting that was necessary for disentangling from the mass of letters those that were material.

The fluctuations that have been latterly taking place from day to day in the personnel of the sitting House are remarkable and sometimes untoward. This case of *Bolingbroke v. O'Rourke* was one purely of equity. Lord Cairns and Lord Selborne were both, unluckily, absent. The one lord of English equity training who was present was for affirming the decree on the precise ground on which it had been made below—namely, that the purchaser of a reversion from a youth just one week of age, at an inadequate price, was bound to require him to obtain independent advice. Lord Blackburn was quite as emphatic as to such being the duty of the purchaser if, he added, "it were practicable," but he differed from Lord Hatherley on the somewhat curious ground that the very circumstance of the boy's penniless and friendless condition, which Lord Hatherley thought had emphasized that duty, did really remove it, because it showed that it was not practicable; which really does look something like saying that he could not get independent advice because he wanted it. The transaction took place in Dublin, and, whatever may be the other shortcomings of that noted city, no one who knows it will charge it with any dearth of solicitors and attorneys. The very first question which any intelligent member of that body would have been sure to ask would have brought to light at once the gross fallaciousness of the valuation on which the lad was being got to act. The object and drift of my "strong expressions" on the defendant were to show that, by reason of his anterior dealings with the plaintiff's father, the latter was put wholly out of the category of "natural guardian" which Lord Blackburn assigned to him.

While accepting unreservedly the authority of the final decision, I cannot admit that I need a lecture from my Lord Blackburn as to what is "of the essence of justice."

At the Middlesex Sessions, on the 27th ult., James Borthwick was brought up in custody. The Assistant-Judge said,—"Have you anything further to say with respect to your conduct in this court on Tuesday last? Borthwick said he was very sorry. The Assistant-Judge said:—"It is with the utmost reluctance that I should exercise the power of this court to summarily punish persons for a contempt of its authority. I have repeatedly abstained from doing so; but there must be some limit to this forbearance, and it was impossible for us to pass over so gross a contempt of court as that of which you were guilty on Tuesday last. For reasons into which I need not inquire, you appear to have interested yourself in the case of Fountain, who has since been tried and convicted in this court of several felonies. It seems that you were present at a police-court when he was committed for trial, and having seen two of the witnesses for the Crown, boys who had been brought from Feltham School, you came to this court and engaged them in conversation. After questioning them as to their knowledge of the matter, you endeavoured to intimidate and deter them from giving evidence against the accused, and you went so far as to threaten them with personal violence if they did so. It was a grave offence, for which you could offer no excuse, and for which I am glad to hear you now desire to apologize. Unfortunately, it is one of frequent occurrence in this court, and it was, as I have said, a gross contempt; and as in acting thus you showed a deliberate intention, you may consider yourself fortunate that I have not directed you to be prosecuted for a misdemeanour which the law always visits with severity. Trusting that you will accept what I have said as a caution with respect to your future conduct, I now order you to be discharged."

## Appointments, &c.

Mr. HENRY CHARLES BEDDOE, solicitor, notary, and proctor, has been appointed a Magistrate for the City of Hereford. Mr. Beddoe was admitted a solicitor in 1847, and is secretary to the Bishop of Hereford, deputy-registrar of the diocese, county treasurer, and registrar of the archdeaconries of Hereford and Ludlow.

Mr. HARRISON FALKNER BLAIR has been appointed Revising Barrister for the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Mr. Blair is a graduate of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Trinity Term, 1864. He is a member of the Northern Circuit, practising locally at Manchester.

Mr. JOHN GLOVER, of Cannock, Walsall, and Rugeley, has been elected Clerk to the Cannock Local Board of Health. Mr. Glover was admitted in 1860, and is clerk to the Cannock Board of Guardians, and to the justices for the Rugeley division of the county of Stafford.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER GEORGE HAYWARD, solicitor, of Needham Market, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for taking the Acknowledgments of Deeds by Married Women for the County of Suffolk. Mr. Hayward has also been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

Mr. RICHARD ERNEST LANGHORNE, solicitor, of Wakefield, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

Mr. EDWARD MOBERLY, solicitor (of the firm of Tylee, Wickham, & Moberly), of 14, Essex-street, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for taking the Acknowledgments of Deeds by Married Women for the County of Middlesex and for the Cities of London and Westminster. Mr. Moberly has also been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

Mr. JOHN BUDD PHEAR, late a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Island of Ceylon, in succession to Sir William Hackett, deceased. The new Chief Justice was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated as sixth wrangler in 1847, and he was subsequently elected a Fellow of Clare College. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Hilary Term, 1854, and formerly practised on the Norfolk Circuit. He was a judge of the High Court at Calcutta from 1865 till 1876.

Mr. WILLIAM PYKE, solicitor (of the firm of Frost & Pyke), of Launceston, has been appointed Clerk to the Launceston Board of Guardians.

Mr. JAMES SHEIL has been appointed Revising Barrister for South-East Lancashire, in succession to Mr. John Hosack, appointed a police magistrate for the metropolis. Mr. Sheil was called to the bar at Gray's-inn in Trinity Term, 1852, and practises on the Northern Circuit.

Mr. CHARLES EDWARD SPEAKMAN, solicitor, of Nantwich and Crewe, has been elected Clerk to the Nantwich Board of Guardians. Mr. Speakman was admitted a solicitor in 1868, and is in partnership with Mr. Edward Dalves Broughton, registrar of the Nantwich County Court and clerk to the county magistrates.

Mr. ROBERT LE POER TRENCH, barrister, has been appointed Attorney-General of the Colony of Victoria in the new Administration. Mr. Trench was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Hilary Term, 1849, and was admitted to the bar at Melbourne in 1855. He has previously been in office as Attorney-General.

Mr. HUMPHREY WOOD, solicitor, of Rochester and Chatham, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for taking the Acknowledgments of Deeds by Married Women for the County of Kent.

Mr. WILLIAM HARVEY WHISTON, solicitor, of Derby, has been elected (without opposition) to be one of the Coroners for Derbyshire, in the place of his father, Mr. William Whiston, who has resigned. Mr. W. H. Whiston was admitted a solicitor in 1865, and has acted for several years as deputy-coroner. He is also clerk to the Litchurch Local Board of Health and to the county magistrates at Derby.



## Societies.

## UNITED LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

The annual dinner of this society took place at the Inns of Court Hotel, Lincoln's-inn-fields, on Wednesday, the 25th ult. The chair was taken by the Hon. Mr. Justice Fry, and there were present a large number of members and their friends, including Mr. Montague Cookson, Q.C., D.C.L., Mr. Henry T. Young, Mr. Grinham Keen, Mr. Under-sheriff Baxter, Mr. W. J. Fraser, Mr. J. T. Davies, and Mr. F. Ravenscroft.

After the usual loyal toasts had been given and duly honoured.

Mr. GRINHAM KEEN proposed "The Legal Profession," paying a deserved tribute to the excellence of the present judicial bench and the high standing, both intellectual and social, of the bar, while he observed solicitors were no longer regarded as the evil geniuses of society, but it was generally recognized that they performed their important duties with great tact and judgment. He also observed on the great changes and improvements in the administration of justice which had been accomplished in recent years.

Mr. MONTAGUE COOKSON, Q.C., in responding on behalf of the bar, gave some interesting reminiscences of his experience of various debating societies, and stated that he still retained a very lively recollection of a debate of the society at which he had been present as a visitor, and he laid great stress upon the advantages of bringing together the younger members of the two branches of the profession for the purposes of mutual instruction and improvement.

Mr. H. T. YOUNG also replied to the toast on behalf of the solicitors' branch of the profession, and enlarged on the high moral tone of that branch and the improvement that had of late years taken place, which he ventured to think was due in a great measure to the influence of the Incorporated Law Society. He thought, that although there had, no doubt, been great improvement accomplished in the law in recent times, we were yet far from seeing the end of the changes desirable and necessary.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed "Success to the Society," and dwelt on each of the objects of the society as set forth in their circular, viz., the promotion of the interests of law students and of the legal profession, the acquisition of information upon subjects connected with the study and the practice of the law, and the cultivation of the art of public speaking, the last, he remarked, being probably the object to which most attention was directed. With respect to that he would recommend them not to aim too much at the cultivation of eloquence, but to endeavour to express their ideas clearly and concisely. He also referred to the necessity of encouraging an *esprit de corps*, though he deprecated its being carried so far as to conflict with the interests of the public at large, in studying which he thought lawyers would be best forwarding their own interest.

Mr. W. J. FRASER (a former officer of the society), in responding, said that some of the happiest evenings of his life had been spent at the meetings of the society when it was first established. Although from pressure of business he was unable now to attend their meetings, he believed he still indirectly represented the society at other meetings which he had to attend professionally, and where he found the lessons which he had learned at the society of the greatest advantage to him.

Mr. J. T. DAVIES next proposed in complimentary terms "The Health of the Chairman." He said that although it might be presumptuous on his part to praise the learned chairman to his face, he must state that his lordship was an erudite and accomplished lawyer, who, after a successful career as a brilliant and able advocate, had worthily attained a seat on the judicial bench, of which he was a distinguished ornament. The speaker expressed on behalf of the society their sincere thanks for his lordship's kindness in presiding, and for the excellent advice he had given them.

The CHAIRMAN briefly responded, and expressed the great pleasure which it gave him to preside on that occasion.

Mr. E. H. PICKERSGILL, B.A., proposed "The Officers of the Society." After pointing out how much the success and prosperity of the society must depend upon the ability and zeal of its officers, he observed that the distinguished list of their vice-presidents indicated the generous sympathy

with which the veterans of the profession regarded the interests of law students, who in return looked up to them with pride, and an earnest desire to follow so far as might be in the footprints which they had left. Referring to the executive committee of the society, Mr. Pickersgill remarked that all its members had done good and loyal service during the past year, but he should fall in the duty which he had undertaken if he did not mention particularly and individually that popular and honoured as well as honorary secretary, Mr. Rubinstein. There was another officer of the society to whom he thought it right to make special reference, because he had undertaken the control of a new department of the society's usefulness—he meant, of course, their librarian, Mr. Moyle. He believed they would agree with him that the establishment of a circulating law library marked an auspicious era in their progress, supplying, as it did, an admitted want felt by the students and junior members of the profession, and the success which had so far attended that enterprise was due in no small degree to the energy which Mr. Moyle had brought to the discharge of his important office.

Mr. J. S. RUBINSTEIN, in responding, alluded to the many improvements that had taken place since he first became officially connected with the society, and in particular to the change of name from the "Articled Clerks' Society" to its present name, and the contemporaneous enlargement of its constitution, whereby barristers and bar students were admitted upon precisely the same footing as solicitors and articled clerks—a change which had been attended with the happiest results. He also referred to the establishment of two new branches, the general correspondence department—framed upon the same model as the legal correspondence department, which, under its energetic and able secretary, Mr. Rawlings, was becoming more and more popular, especially among country law students—and the circulating law library mentioned by Mr. Pickersgill. He also mentioned that the society, thanks to the liberality of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society, now held two additional meetings every month at the Law Institution for the discussion of points of law, for which purpose they were allowed the privilege of referring to the books in the library of the institution. The society had also recently determined to hold two meetings a month during the vacation at Clement's-inn Hall. But one reform remained yet to be carried out, a reform which would be the crowning stone of their progress. At the present time there were two law students' societies, each of which claimed to represent law students, and it was most desirable that a union should be arranged, as not until then would law students be able to exercise their legitimate influence upon all questions affecting their interests. He trusted that at their dinner next year the then chairman would preside at the first annual dinner of an amalgamated society, and that such society would be as careful of the interests of law students in the future as it had been the endeavour of the United Law Students' Society to be in the past.

Mr. C. SWINFEN EADY, LL.B., in proposing "The Founders of the Society," paid a graceful tribute to the energy and ability of those gentlemen who, with Mr. Wynne E. Baxter at their head, thirteen years ago, overcoming all difficulties, succeeded in founding the Articled Clerks' Society. He observed that it was not easy now, when accustomed to a flourishing society with numerous members, completely organized as to all its administration, and in active progress, to form a just conception of the difficulties which lay in the way of those who established the society, more especially until the autisms of the Honourable Society of Clement's-inn granted the use of their noble hall, within whose walls the meetings of the society are still held. There the society took root, and speedily grew and flourished, until at the present day its ramifications and connections extended throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Mr. Under-Sheriff BAXTER, as the founder and first secretary of the society, replied to the toast, and gave an interesting history of the formation of the society, and of the difficulties with which he had to contend. He acknowledged the assistance he had received from Mr. Fraser and Mr. Edmund F. Davis, the latter of whom he regretted was unable to attend the dinner that evening, though he craved his interest in their well-being by founding, very shortly after the establishment of the society, the valuable prize for the best essay on some legal subject which he still

continued to offer annually for competition amongst the members of the society.

Mr. W. Dawson, in proposing "The Societies in Union," referred to the remarkable increase in the number of country law students' societies within the last two years, and mentioned that all the twenty-two country societies now in existence were in union with this society. He also referred to the success of "The Union Prize" which the society had offered for competition amongst the members of societies in union, and which had called forth some excellent essays, and he hoped that every year would draw closer the connection between the kindred societies.

Mr. A. WHITEHOUSE, as a member of two of the societies in union, responded to the toast, and referred to the flourishing condition of those two societies—the Birmingham and the Wolverhampton Societies—which he considered was due in no small degree to the interest taken in them by the local practitioners; and in acknowledging the benefits derived from the union with the society, he particularly referred to the union having a tendency to increase the number of societies, no less than four societies having been established during the past year with the assistance of the Union Department of the society.

The toast of "The Visitors," given in appropriate terms by Mr. H. LEWIS ARNOLD, and humorously responded to by Mr. KAINS-JACKSON, and "The Dinner Committee," proposed by Mr. C. E. RAWLINGS, and acknowledged by Mr. F. B. MOYLE, brought the evening to a close.

#### LAW ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF WIDOWS AND FAMILIES OF SOLICITORS AND PROCTORS IN THE METROPOLIS AND VICINITY.

At the usual monthly meeting of the directors, held at the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society, Chancery-lane, on Thursday, the 2nd inst., the following being present, viz., Mr. Tylee (chairman), and Messrs. Carpenter, Kelly, Lovell, Scadding, Sidney Smith, and Boodle (secretary), a grant of £30 was made to the daughter of a deceased member, three new members were elected, and the ordinary business was transacted.

#### SHEFFIELD DISTRICT INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

Resolutions passed at a special meeting of the society held on Friday, the 27th of July, 1877, Mr. William Wake, the president, in the chair.—On the motion of the president, seconded by Mr. Henry Vickers (the senior in the profession of the members of this association), it was resolved unanimously:—"That the members of this society desire to express their deep regret at the death of the late Mr. Samuel Younge, who, for a lengthened period beyond the lifetimes of many now practising solicitors, filled one of the foremost positions in the profession. A man of the highest principles, possessed of great natural ability, of ample learning, firm of purpose, yet with a candid mind capable of viewing a disputed question from all its sides, Mr. Younge possessed in a remarkable degree those qualities which not only make the successful practitioner, but insure the confidence, esteem, and respect of the members of the profession at large." "That, out of deference to what is believed to be the wishes of the deceased's relatives, this association will abstain from offering to form part of the funeral procession; but, in order to testify still further their respect and esteem for Mr. Younge, it is desired that as many members as can make it convenient attend at Ecclesall Church on the occasion of the funeral." "That the president send to Miss Younge a copy of the proceedings of this meeting."—W. WAKE, Chairman.

#### IRISH INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the members of the Society of the Attorneys and Solicitors of Ireland was held at the Four Courts on Tuesday to consider some clauses of the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Bill. The chair was occupied by Mr. Wm. Roche, president of the society.

Mr. J. H. GODDARD, the secretary, read the summons on which the meeting was convened, and also the 68th clause,

in which was contained the provision to which they objected.—"It shall be lawful for a party to a suit or other proceeding in any civil bill court, or for any attorney of one of her Majesty's superior courts at Dublin, being the attorney on the record for such party, but not any attorney retained as advocate by such first-mentioned attorney, or for a barrister by or on behalf of such party, and instructed by him or her attorney on the record, but without any right of exclusive audience or precedence, or by leave of the judge, for any other person allowed by him to appear instead of the party, to appear and address the court and conduct the case, but subject to such rules and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed for the orderly transaction of the business of the court."

The CHAIRMAN said that that clause embodied one of the most decided attempts that had been made for many years to encroach upon the rights and privileges of their profession. The Bill as originally brought into the House of Commons by the Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General for Ireland did not contain this objectionable clause. That Bill had been carefully considered by the council of their society, and their suggestions had been adopted at a general meeting of the profession. Those suggestions had been communicated to the authorities and to the Attorney-General, and he was glad to say that nearly all, indeed he might say all, their suggestions had been adopted, and the rights of the profession respected. In the select committee the clause they objected to was introduced. On hearing of its introduction he had thought it his duty to outstep his duty, and to do what he rarely did without his being able to obtain the concurrence of the council, act in the matter himself, and to communicate with the members of Parliament on whose assistance he thought they could rely, and to point out the evils that he knew must result from such a clause. The council of this society had since consulted on the subject, and they now called upon that meeting to support them. The only reason that could be given for the insertion of this objectionable clause was that a similar clause was to be found in the English Bill; but he was yet to learn that bad and pernicious law was to be thrust upon them merely because such law was in operation in England, with what effect they had no opportunity of ascertaining. He thought that in such matters as this they were the best judges and the most competent managers of their own affairs.

Mr. WILLIAM READ, vice-president, proposed the following resolution:—

"That we protest in the strongest manner against the unjust invasion of the rights of our profession attempted to be made by the 68th clause of the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Bill, which would enable a judge of the county court to authorize unprofessional persons to appear instead of the party, and address the court for, and conduct the case of, a suitor, and thus do a great injury to the members of our profession, who, to obtain these rights, have to undergo a long period of apprenticeship and great labour, and incur a large expenditure; and we desire that the feeling of the profession on this important subject be at once communicated to Parliament by petition, praying that the words 'or by leave of the judge, for any other person allowed by him to appear instead of the party' be excluded from the clause, and that the council of this society continue its exertions to effect this object."

He said it surprised him very much to find so unreasonable and so unjust a clause attempted to be inserted in the Bill. It sounded utterly absurd that persons of no professional training or qualification should be permitted to take upon themselves the functions of solicitors, while men whose education had fitted them for the task might be set aside in their favour.

Mr. JOSEPH BURKE, Crown solicitor of Roscommon, seconded the resolution, and referred to the exertions that had been made by the Committee of the Local Practitioners of Ireland, of which he was a member, and on which he acted in London, to protect the interest of their profession during the progress of the Bill through Parliament. He expressed his thorough opposition to the clause which they were met to consider. Amongst other things he objected to the restriction upon the employment of two solicitors in a case. Often it happened that a young man was engaged and conducted the business in its preliminary stages, but when the case came to trial the client was naturally anxious to be represented by a solicitor of reputation and

experience. By this clause that would be rendered impossible, and an injury would be thus inflicted upon solicitor and client. The resolution before the meeting would require no observations to support it, but there were some other portions of the bill to which he also objected. The speaker instanced the 50th clause, in which the jurisdiction of the chairman up to £50 was practically restricted in cases of slander, breaches of promise of marriage, &c., and in such cases the only resource of the parties would be to have the cases begun in the superior courts and then remitted to the inferior, when the chairman's jurisdiction would be then unlimited. The speaker also instanced the 56th clause, which, as he read it, would have the effect of giving the chairman power to refuse costs in all commercial cases that might be brought before him. He was proceeding, when

The CHAIRMAN said that, though he and the society fully concurred in the observations of Mr. Burke, he would venture to remind him that they were now met with a specific purpose to oppose one specific clause in the Bill, and they had but scant time to make these arrangements.

Mr. BURKE thanked the chairman for the interruption, and would conclude by merely seconding the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. CLAY wished to make an observation on the subject before the motion was put. This clause would give unlimited powers to corrupt judges, and there had been corrupt judges in former times, to have his own friends and relations practising in his courts to the exclusion of professional men and for fees that would be practically unlimited. He thought, however, that they should consistently oppose the whole clause, and he expressed his disapproval of the restriction forbidding the employment of two solicitors for a suitor, and expressed his conviction of the great benefit that young solicitors obtained by acting with older and more experienced professional men in such cases. He had an amendment, on which, however, he would not divide the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his full personal concurrence in what Mr. Clay had said; but the matter had been fully considered, and he feared that in striving for too much they would lose all.

The original motion was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. WM. READ was called to the second chair, and on the motion of Mr. GALLOWAY, seconded by Mr. FREEKE, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, when the proceedings terminated.

## Courts.

### HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

#### CHANCERY DIVISION.

(Before the MASTER OF THE ROLLS, in Chambers.)

July 26.—Wood v. Barnicot.

O. L. Clare appeared in support of a summons calling upon the defendants (executors) to show cause why certain surcharges filed in the suit should not be referred to one of the official referees attached to the court instead of to the chief clerk, and why the witnesses giving evidence touching the matters comprised in such surcharges should not attend before such official referee for cross-examination and re-examination. In this cause a decree had been made against the defendants (*inter alia*) to account for moneys which might, without their wilful neglect and default, have come to their hands, and certain surcharges had been filed, and affidavits made in support of, and opposition to, such surcharges. The chief ground of the application was that, the allegations contained in the affidavits filed being wholly irreconcilable, it was desirable that the person who should report upon the validity or otherwise of the surcharges should have an opportunity of seeing the witnesses and having them cross-examined before him.

Heather (solicitor) opposed the application.

JAMES, M.R., observed that he had made up his mind as to what class of cases he should send to the official referee, and made an order to refer the surcharges to that officer to report thereon.

Solicitors for the plaintiff, Wheatcroft & Co.

Solicitors for the defendants, Heather & Sons.

[See *Stafford v. Cozen*, 25 W. R. 788.]

## Obituary.

### THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE WARD HUNT, M.P.

The Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, barrister, D.C.L., M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, died at Homburg on Sunday, July 29, at the age of fifty-two. Mr. Hunt was the son of the Rev. George Hunt, of Wadenhoe House, Northamptonshire, and was born in 1825. He was educated at Eton, and was formerly a student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated second class in *Literæ Humaniores* in 1848. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1851, and practised for some years on the Oxford Circuit and at the Staffordshire Sessions. At the general elections of 1852 and 1857 Mr. Hunt unsuccessfully contested the borough of Northampton in the Conservative interest. In December, 1857, he was returned for North Northamptonshire, and retained his seat until his death. He steadily supported the Conservative party, and took an active part in all the business of the House. In 1865 he moved the vote of censure which had the effect of ousting Lord Westbury from the Chancellorship, and he took an active part in the debates on the cattle plague legislation, and introduced a measure of his own in opposition of the Government Bill on the subject. In July, 1866, on the formation of the Earl of Derby's last Government, Mr. Hunt became Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and worked hard in that capacity till February, 1868, when, on Mr. Disraeli succeeding to the Premiership, he took the place of the latter as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He was only in office for a few months, and his chief official measures were the introduction of dog licences and the purchase of the telegraphs. Mr. Hunt served as a member of the Judicature Commission, and on the formation of the present Government he became First Lord of the Admiralty. During the early part of the present session he suffered most acutely from gout, but was constantly in his place in the House. A few weeks ago he left London for Homburg for change of air, and it was thought that he was much better, and would be again in the House before the prorogation. He continued to attend to public business till the day before his death. Mr. Hunt received the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford in 1870, and was elected a bencher of the Inner Temple in 1873. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Northamptonshire, and was for several years chairman of quarter sessions for that county, but he retired from the post two years ago in consequence of the pressure of official business. Mr. Hunt was married to the daughter of the Right Rev. Robert Eden, D.D., Bishop of Moray and Ross.

### MR. SAMUEL WARREN, Q.C.

Mr. Samuel Warren, D.C.L., Q.C., one of the masters in lunacy, died at his residence, 16, Manchester-square, on Sunday last, July 29, in his seventieth year. Mr. Warren was the son of the Rev. Dr. Warren, and was born in 1807. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh with the view of following the medical profession, but he afterwards elected to pursue the study of the law and after a few years' practice as a special pleader he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1837. Mr. Warren selected the Northern Circuit, and in 1851 he became a Queen's Counsel. He was recorder of the borough of Hull from 1852 till 1876, and he was M.P. for Midhurst in the Conservative interest from 1856 till 1859, when he retired from professional and political life on receiving from Lord Chelmsford the appointment of a master in lunacy, which position he filled until his death. It will be remembered that in 1861 he presided over the protracted inquiry in the Windham Lunacy case. Mr. Warren was the author of an edition of "Blackstone," and also of an "Introduction to Law Studies," "The Duties of Attorneys and Solicitors," and other legal works. He will, however, be best known by his connection with general literature. From an early age he was a contributor to *Blackwood* in which he published "The Diary of a Late Physician," which met with great success, being generally believed to be the work of a physician in actual practice. This was followed by the well-known novel "Ten Thousand a Year," the plot



of which turns to a great extent upon the course and result of a series of litigious proceedings. He also wrote, "Now and Then," "The Lily and the Bee," and many minor pieces. Mr. Warren was a bencher of the Inner Temple, and in 1853 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford.

### SIR GEORGE ROSE.

We have been favoured with a copy of an exceedingly amusing and interesting little volume printed for private circulation by Mr. Bell, the secretary of the Law Fire Insurance Office, recording some reminiscences of the late Sir George Rose. Of course some of the stories have been long current in the profession, but there are others which are not so well known as they ought to be, some of which we extract for the benefit of our readers:—"In the 'High Jinks' of the circuit Sir G. Rose was a ready and clever actor, and was accepted as such on the very first evening of his accession to the circuit bar mess.

"At one of the mock courts of justice a barrister was that evening tried for some presumed and absurd offence. Of course he was found guilty, and, before commencing his punishment for a dozen of claret, he was solemnly condemned to death. 'Prisoner at the bar,' began the president of the mess, 'the sentence of the court is that you be taken back to the place from whence you came, and—' Rose sprang to his feet from among the assembled junior counsel:—

'Mercy, mercy, my lord!' he cried, 'he's a Scotchman!'"

"His old friend, Mr. Bockett, overtaking him one day in Chancery-lane, observed, 'I thought it was you, Sir George, walking so fast up to Southampton-buildings.'

"Ah! you know the Rose by the stalk!'"

"At the master's office one of his clerks came into his room, exceedingly angry at the loss of his overcoat, which he more than suspected had been stolen by an attorney's clerk who was in attendance upon some cause then coming before Sir George, as master. 'Well, well, Hornridge,' remarked the inveterate joker, 'if the suit's defective, we can't proceed!'"

"In reference to his portrait, now in the board-room of the Law Fire Office, I heard him say a good thing. It was in the time of a general election that, coming unexpectedly into the board-room, he found it in the hands of the cleaners, dismantled, and his portrait turned with face to the wall:—"Though my *canvass* is neglected," said he, 'I hope I shall be returned.'"

"When, some years ago, the practice of having daily prayers in our churches was still a novelty, Sir George's own clergyman called upon him and asked his opinion as to its adoption. Sir George replied: 'I see no objection whatever; but I hope that in my own particular case—*service at the house will be deemed good service.*' Again, when a singularly matter-of-fact judge had related a story in which the listeners had failed after all their efforts to discover the faintest spark of humour, Sir George accounted for the circumstance at once. 'Don't you see?' he said; 'he has tried a joke, but reserved the point!'"

"The fertility of his fancy never failed him, even under the most unpromising and incongruous circumstances. When he was appointed one of the four judges of the (now extinct) Court of Review, he came to Lincoln's-inn, with his colleagues, to be sworn in. Some friend congratulating him on his access of dignity, he observed, 'Yes! here we are, you see—*four by honours.*' In some case that was being heard before him in this court, it appeared that a picture of 'Elijah fed by the Ravens' had been given as part of some security. He handed down a note to one of the counsel in the case: 'This is, so far as I am aware, the first instance on record of an *accommodation bill.*'"

"A friend meeting him one day in Lincoln's-inn-fields, with his left eye greatly swollen and inflamed, remonstrated with him, adding that he was surprised Lady Rose should have let him go out of doors in such a condition. 'Ah!' replied Sir George, 'I am out *jure mariti* (my right eye).'"

"Dining on one occasion with the late Lord Langdale, his host was speaking of the very diminutive church in Langdale, of which his lordship was patron. 'It is not bigger,' said Lord Langdale, 'than this dining-room.' 'No,' returned Sir George, 'and the living not half so good.'"

"When one day some friends were dining with him, the outdoor servants had been enlisted into the service of the

dining-room, and it chanced that one of them, in carrying out a tray of glass, as he left the room stumbled and fell with a heavy crash. 'What is that?' exclaimed Sir George's next neighbour, in great alarm. 'Oh, nothing,' he replied; 'only the coachman gone out with the *break.*'"

"A friend who had been appointed to a judgeship in one of the colonies, was long afterwards describing to Rose the agonies he had suffered on the voyage out from sea-sickness. Sir George listened with much interest to the recital of his friend's sufferings, and then said, in a tone of deep commiseration, 'It's a great mercy you did not throw up your appointment.'"

"One of his friends at the board who had excellent teeth at nearly seventy years of age, was complimented on them by Sir George. 'My father was equally fortunate,' was the reply, 'and these are mine by inheritance!' 'And these,' said Sir George, tapping his set, 'are mine by purchase!'"

### LORD JUSTICE CHRISTIAN AND THE "IRISH REPORTS."

THE following statement, by the Council of Law Reporting in Ireland, has been published in reply to the observations made by the Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery on July 17, reported *ante*, p. 737:—

As the observations made by the Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery on July 17, 1877, are calculated to lead to an erroneous impression of the circumstances under which the Council of Law Reporting have been obliged to publish unrevised reports of his lordship's judgments, the council consider themselves bound to place before the public and the profession the correspondence which has passed between the council, Mr. Ernest G. Swift, their reporter in the Court of Chancery Appeal, and the Lord Justice, on this subject. This correspondence will be found in the annexed letters, Nos. 1 to 17.

With regard to the case of *King v. Malcomson*, upon the non-publication of the report of which in the Court of Appeal the Lord Justice has commented, the facts are shortly these:—The case was, in the opinion of many members of the council, unsuited to the pages of the *Irish Reports*, as not involving the decision of any legal question, and the publication of the report of the hearing before the Master of the Rolls had been made the subject of complaint on the part of many of the subscribers. A report of the judgments of the Court of Appeal would have occupied forty pages of print, in addition to twenty-six pages already occupied by the report in the court below.

The judgment of the Court of Appeal was delivered on the 18th of January, 1876; and on the 1st of February, 1876, the reporter of the court wrote to the Lord Justice a letter containing the following passage: "With regard to the recent case of *King v. Malcomson*, though the judgments necessarily run to a considerable length, there is an obvious reason in favour of reporting it which did not exist in *Eastwood v. Eastwood*—viz., that the reversed judgment is fully reported. This is also a reason for its being brought out as early as may be. I would accordingly ask your lordship to let me have your judgment in *King v. Malcomson* as soon as quite suits your convenience." In reply to which the Lord Justice wrote to the reporter a letter dated the 2nd of February, 1876, a copy of which is annexed (No. 18), containing the following passage: "As for *King v. Malcomson* whenever your ultimate authority, whatever it is, shall decide that it is to appear, it will be time enough to speak about it, but indeed I shall be greatly astonished if they ever shall so decide—for why should they give up the whole of one of their little pamphlets to a case which is one merely of facts? The mistake was (like innumerable predecessors) in reporting it below." On the 17th of February, 1876, Mr. Swift wrote to the Lord Justice the letter (No. 19) which contains the following passage: "Since I last wrote, the editor has told me that, on account of the length of the judgments in *King v. Malcomson* and the general character of the case, he does not intend to insert more than a short note of the reversal of the Master of the Rolls' decision," and applied to the Lord Justice for the manuscript of his judgment, for the purpose of furnishing copies of the judgments to the parties on whose behalf he was engaged to report them. To which the Lord Justice wrote in reply, on the 18th of February, 1876, the letter (No. 20), in which is contained the following passage: "As

to *King v. Malcomson*, I refer you to my former letter. When you say there is to be a short note of the reversal, I trust that you mean merely a statement that there has been a reversal. Any effort at an abstract of the judges' reasons or of the facts or points of the case would be greatly to be deprecated." Under these circumstances, the report was not published at the time.

Shortly afterwards a member of the Council of Law Reporting, who was a leading counsel for the appellant in the case, was anxious that it should be reported, as a vindication of the character of his client, and applied to the Lord Justice for a copy of his judgment, with a view of having the decision of the editor reconsidered by the Council. The Lord Justice accordingly placed it in his hands.

The Council of Law Reporting having, however, a strong objection to the publication of the report unless it could be very substantially compressed, and the counsel to whom it had been so intrusted by his lordship being of opinion that the judgment could not be intelligibly or advantageously compressed, from its reference to a long correspondence and many affidavits, it was resolved that it would not be expedient to publish it in full. But with the view of giving Mr. Malcomson and his solicitor the benefit of the opinion of the Lord Justice in their favour, in the announcement of the reversal of the decision of the Master of the Rolls the following words were added: "The Lord Justice of Appeal dissented from the inculpatory observations applied in the judgment of the court below to the conduct of the defendant, Mr. William Malcomson, and his solicitor, Mr. Edmund Power."

The publication of this memorandum was directed by a resolution of the council, adopted on the 26th of February, 1876. It was worded by the counsel representing Mr. Malcomson and Mr. Power, after communication with Mr. Power, who, on behalf of himself and Mr. Malcomson, preferred that such a memorandum should appear rather than that the views of the Appeal Court should remain altogether unreported. The resolution directing the publication of this announcement was proposed by the counsel of Mr. Malcomson, and seconded by the solicitor who is the town correspondent of Mr. Power, and who is himself a member of the Council of Law Reporting. The Lord Chancellor in his judgment made no reference to the comments of the Master of the Rolls upon the conduct of Mr. Malcomson and Mr. Power, and the memorandum is accordingly silent on the subject. As the omission of the Lord Chancellor's name from the memorandum has been made so strong a topic of accusation against the council, they have finally to add that the memorandum was submitted by the reporter to the Lord Chancellor, and was approved of by him.

With this statement the council leave to the public and the profession to determine the justice and propriety of the observations made by the Lord Justice.

Signed on behalf of the Council of Law Reporting.

H. P. JELLEY,

Chairman of the Council of Law Reporting.

[The statement is followed by a long correspondence.]

In the House of Commons on Monday last, in reply to Mr. Dillwyn, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said,—It is quite true that the appointment of Solicitor to the Office of Woods has been conferred on a barrister. From 1812 to 1851 the legal business of the department was intrusted to a firm of solicitors, who were also in private practice. In 1851 the office was conferred on a solicitor who was in private practice, but he was required to give up practice on appointment. Mr. Watson, who recently resigned, was appointed at £1,000 a year, increasing to £1,200. On the recommendation of the Commissioners of Woods, the salary was fixed at £1,200, and afterwards at £1,500. It is true that when the vacancy in the office was declared the President of the Incorporated Law Society addressed letters to the Prime Minister with the view of obtaining for a solicitor, not only the appointment of Solicitor to the Office of Woods, but also of Solicitor to the India Board, which has not yet been filled up. From 1870 to 1876 the present holder of the office of Solicitor to the Office of Woods was in practice as a barrister. It was felt to be immaterial whether the holder of the office was a barrister or solicitor so long he was efficient.

## THE COMPANIES ACTS.

The select committee appointed to inquire into and report on the operations of the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867, and to whom the Companies Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill was referred, have considered the matters to them referred, and have come to the following resolutions, which they have agreed to report to the House:—

The evil which the Joint Stock Companies Acts were intended to remedy was that a company could not, as a matter of right, that is, without a charter, engage in business without risking the whole fortune of each of its members. In that respect the Acts have succeeded. No safeguard, however, against loss in any business can be effectual unless a man, before he parts with his money or pledges his credit, carefully inquires into the nature of the undertaking, and the character and credit, pecuniarily and morally, of those with whom he is to be associated.

Your committee are much impressed with the importance of securing, as far as possible, in the formation of a company, a full disclosure of everything likely to influence any one proposing to become a shareholder; and they find that the frauds and losses which have been occasioned by companies (limited) render further regulation in the formation of companies under these Acts expedient.

The attention of your committee was particularly directed to the 38th section of the Companies Act, 1867, the language of which has been the occasion of much controversy. The beneficial purpose of this clause was to secure redress for those who might suffer through deception or culpable neglect on the part of promoters and directors of companies, and any ambiguity in the expression of its purpose should be removed or corrected.

Your committee recommend there shall be two registrations:—

The first provisional, for the purpose of issuing the prospectus and obtaining applications for shares;

The second, complete registration, when the amount of capital proposed in the prospectus is subscribed, and the stipulated proportion of it provided to be paid on allotment of the shares is actually paid;

And that no company be allowed to commence business until its registration is complete.

The provisions of the Companies Acts, with reference to the returns required from companies under those Acts, should be enforced, and the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies should be required to make a return from time to time to the Lords of the Treasury of the companies making default in such returns.

The Solicitor to the Treasury should be directed to require, and, if necessary, to sue for, the penalties provided by the Act for default in making such returns, with power to the Lords of the Treasury to remit or mitigate such penalties at their discretion.

The committee consider that the present system of liquidation is unsatisfactory and requires amendment.

That the Companies Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill be not further proceeded with.

## Legislation of the Week.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 26.—PUBLIC LOANS REMISSION.

This Bill was read a second time.

TELEGRAPHS (MONEY).

This Bill passed through committee and was reported.

July 27.—PUBLIC LOANS REMISSION.

This Bill passed through committee.

TELEGRAPHS (MONEY).

This Bill was read a third time and passed.

July 30.—PUBLIC LOANS REMISSION.

This Bill was read a third time and passed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 26.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (IRELAND).

Mr. BUTT moved the second reading of this Bill, but on a division it was negatived by 200 to 55.

**FISHERIES (OYSTERS, CRABS, AND LOBSTERS).**

This Bill passed through committee, several amendments being agreed to.

**PRISONS (IRELAND).**

This Bill was considered in committee up to clause 12, when progress was reported.

**SOLWAY SALMON FISHERIES.**

This Bill was read a third time and passed.

**July 29.—EAST INDIA LOAN.**

This Bill passed through committee.

**METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS (MONEY).**

This Bill was read a second time.

**CROWN OFFICE.**

This Bill was read a second time.

**TRADE MARKS.**

This Bill was read a second time.

**MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (NEW CHARTERS).**

This Bill was read a second time.

**TREASURY CHEST FUND.**

This Bill was read a second time.

**SUPERANNUATION (MERCANTILE MARINE FUND OFFICERS).**

This Bill was read a second time.

**BAR EDUCATION AND DISCIPLINE.**

This Bill was read a second time.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S PROVISIONAL ORDERS CONFIRMATION (ATHERTON AND CAISTON UNION).**

This Bill was read a second time.

**CONTINGENT REMAINDERS.**

This Bill passed through committee.

**EXONERATION OF CHARGES.**

This Bill passed through committee.

**July 30.—SOUTH AFRICA.**

The House went into committee on this Bill. Clause 3 was agreed to.

**EAST INDIA LOAN.**

This Bill as amended was considered.

**BANKRUPTCY LAW AMENDMENT.**

This Bill was withdrawn.

**FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.**

This Bill was withdrawn.

**POLICE EXPENSES ACT CONTINUANCE.**

This Bill passed through committee.

**PRISONS (IRELAND).**

The House went into committee on this Bill. Clauses 12 to 23 were agreed to, and progress was reported.

**CONTINGENT REMAINDERS.**

This Bill was read a third time.

**EXONERATION OF CHARGES.**

This Bill was read a third time.

**SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AMENDMENT.**

This Bill was read a second time.

**July 31; Aug. 1.—SOUTH AFRICA.**

This Bill passed through committee.

**EAST INDIA LOAN.**

This Bill was read a third time and passed.

**JUDICATURE (IRELAND).**

On the order for considering this Bill, Mr. MELDON proposed a clause for providing for the employment of shorthand writers in court.—Sir M. BEACH having agreed to introduce into clause 59 words facilitating the employment of shorthand writers in certain cases, the clause was negatived.

Several other amendments were negatived.

**JUSTICES' CLERKS.**

The Lords' amendments to this Bill were, with some modifications, agreed to.

**PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.**

The House went into committee on this Bill, but progress was immediately reported.

**INCLOSURE.**

This Bill was read a second time.

**CANAL BOATS.**

This Bill passed through committee.

**POLICE EXPENSES ACT CONTINUANCE.**

This Bill was read a third time and passed.

**CROWN OFFICE.**

This Bill passed through committee.

**TRADE MARKS.**

This Bill passed through committee.

**TREASURY CHEST FUND.**

This Bill passed through committee.

**SUPERANNUATION (MERCANTILE MARINE FUND OFFICERS).**

This Bill passed through committee.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875, AMENDMENT.**

This Bill was read a second time.

**SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT AMENDMENT.**

The House went into committee on this Bill, but progress was immediately reported.

**EXPIRING LAWS.**

Mr. W. H. SMITH introduced a Bill to continue various expiring laws.

**RATING (DUBLIN).**

Mr. BUTT introduced a Bill to declare and amend the law relative to the rating of premises held for short tenancies in the city of Dublin.

**DYNAMITE.**

Mr. ISAAC introduced a Bill to prohibit the use of dynamite or other explosives for the purpose of catching or destroying fish in public fisheries.

**Court Papers.**

**SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.**

**ROTA OF REGISTRARS IN ATTENDANCE ON**

Date.	COURT OF APPEAL.	MASTER OF THE ROLLS.	V. C. MALINS.
Monday, Aug. 6	Mr. Koe	Mr. Latham	Mr. Toesdale
Tuesday .....	7 Clowes	Leach	Holdship
Wednesday....	8 Koe	Latham	Toesdale
Thursday ....	9 Clowes	Leach	Holdship
	V. C. BACON.	V. C. HALL.	Mr. Justice FRY.
Monday, Aug. 6	Mr. Merivale	Mr. Ward	Mr. Farrer
Tuesday .....	7 Milne	Pemberton	King
Wednesday....	8 Merivale	Ward	Farrer
Thursday ....	9 Milne	Pemberton	King

The Long Vacation will commence on Friday, the 10th of August, and terminate on Wednesday, the 24th of October, both days inclusive.

**PUBLIC COMPANIES.**

Aug. 3, 1877.

**GOVERNMENT FUNDS.**

3 per Cent. Consols, 95½	Annuities, April, '85, 95
Ditto for Account 95½	Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1898
Do. 3 per Cent. Redwood, 95½	Ex Bills, \$1000, 3½ per Ct. 5 pm.
New 3 per Cent., 95½	Ditto, \$200, Do. 5 pm.
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Ditto, \$100 & \$200, 5 pm.
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Bank of England Stock, — per Ct. (last half-year), 25½
Do. 5 per Cent., Jan. '73	Ditto for Account.
Annuities, Jan. '80	



## INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Ind. Stk., 5 per Cent., July, '80, 105	Inf. Pr. 5½ per Cent., May, '79
Ditto for Account. —	Ditto Debentures, 4 per Cent
Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '88, 104	April, '64
Ditto, ditto, Certificates —	Do. Do. 5 per Cent., Aug. '73
Ditto Encased Fr., 4 per Cent. 88	Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. £1000
2nd Inf. Pr., 8 per C., Jan. '73	Ditto, ditto, under £1000

## RAILWAY STOCK.

Railways.	Paid.	Closing Price
Stock Bristol and Exeter .....	100	—
Stock Caledonian .....	100	136
Stock Glasgow and South-Western .....	100	108
Stock Great Eastern Ordinary Stock .....	100	47½
Stock Great Northern .....	100	125
Stock Do., A Stock* .....	100	127
Stock Great Southern and Western of Ireland .....	100	129
Stock Great Western—Original .....	100	100½
Stock Lancashire and Yorkshire .....	100	138
Stock London, Brighton, and South Coast .....	100	119½ x d
Stock London, Chatham, and Dover .....	100	20
Stock London and North-Western .....	100	151½
Stock London and South Western .....	100	134½
Stock Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln .....	100	73½ x d
Stock Metropolitan .....	100	113½ x d
Stock Do., District .....	100	49
Stock Midland .....	100	129
Stock North British .....	100	95½
Stock North Eastern .....	100	155½
Stock North London .....	100	145
Stock North Staffordshire .....	100	60
Stock South Devon .....	100	64
Stock South-Eastern .....	100	127 x d

\* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

At the meeting of the London and County Banking Company, held on Thursday, a dividend at the rate of sixteen per cent. per annum was declared, absorbing £120,000, and leaving £14,056 to the current half, as compared with £11,166 brought into the account. The deposits were stated to be £22,364,730 against £21,501,690 at this time last year.

The National Bank of Australasia are authorized to receive tenders up to the 9th of August for a South Australian Government four per cent. loan for £500,000 in bonds of £1,000, £500, £200, and £100 each, with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum commencing from the 1st of July last. The principal is repayable at par in 1907. The minimum price is £96 10s. per cent., payable five per cent. on application and the balance on the 23rd of August. The loan is required, it is stated, for the construction of railways, and other purposes.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTH.

WEIGHTMAN—July 20, at The Grove, Ailaa-park, Twickenham, the wife of T. T. Weightman, barrister-at-law, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

LOCKYER—GOODWIN—July 26, at St. John's, Lewisham High-road, George Lockyer, of Deptford, Kent, solicitor, to Harriett Mary (Pollie), eldest daughter of Henry Goodwin, of Deptford, and Lewisham-park, Kent.

MOORSON—BROWNE—July 25, at the parish church of Bridekirk, Cumberland, James Marshall Moorson, barrister-at-law, son of the late Vice-Admiral Constantine Richard Moorson, to Emma Catherine, eldest daughter of William Browne, of Tallantire Hall, Cumberland.

POFF—BARNARD—July 28, at St. Peter's, Brighton, Henry Montagu Randall Poff, of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, and late Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, to Ellen Harriette, only surviving daughter of John Barnard, of No. 32, Montpellier-crescent, Brighton.

## DEATHS.

ALDERSON—July 29, at his residence, Coldwell House, Eekington, Derbyshire, Alfred Alderson, solicitor, aged 61.

PARKER—August 1, at 5, Pembroke-road, Kensington, George Cutler Parker, solicitor, formerly of Pump-court, Temple, aged 76.

WARREN—July 29, at 16, Manchester-square, Samuel Warren, Q.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., Master in Lunacy, aged 70.

YOUNG—July 26, at Brinkcliffe Edge, Sheffield, Samuel Young, solicitor, aged 78.

## LONDON GAZETTES.

## Professional Partnerships Dissolved.

FRIDAY, July 27, 1877.

Duchess of Westminster Silver Lead Ore Company, Limited.—The M.R. has by an order dated June 28, appointed Edwin Banks Harding, Cooper st, Manchester, to be official liquidator. Creditors are required, on or before Sept 19, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to the above. Friday Nov 2, at 11.30 is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Glyceorgw Colliery Company, Limited.—By an order made by the M.R. dated July 21, it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Bacon and Turner, Fenchurch st, agents for Donagus, Swansea, solicitor for the petitioner.

Jamaica Fibre Company, Limited.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to George Pitt, care of Mr. Devonshire, Frederick's place, Old Jewry. Monday Nov 5, at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Maron Bank Paper Mill Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented July 21, directed to be heard before the M.R. on Aug 4. Treherne and Wolferstan, Ironmonger lane solicitors for the petitioner.

Scilly Islands Telegraph Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented July 27, directed to be heard before the M.R. on Aug 4. Dangerfield and Blythe, Craven st, Charing Cross, agents for Rodd and Cornish, Penzance, solicitors for the petitioner.

## COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

Samlebury Paper Mill Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented July 23, directed to be heard before the V.C. on Tuesday, Aug 7, at St George's Hall, Liverpool. Houghton, Preston, solicitor for the petitioner.

## STANNARIES OF CORNWALL.

Teverybryn Trevanion China Clay and Tin Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented July 18, directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at Truro, on Thursday, Aug 8, at 12. Affidavits intended to be read at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's office, Truro, on or before Aug 6, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner or his solicitor. Paul, Truro, solicitor for the petitioner.

TUESDAY, July 31, 1877.

## LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

American Bowling and Billiard Galleries Company, Limited.—By an order made by the M.R. dated July 21, it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Webb, Queen Victoria st, solicitor for the petitioner.

Brighton Clarendon Hotel Company, Limited.—By an order made by the M.R. dated July 21, it was ordered that the above company be wound up, and that James Martin, St Bride st, Ludgate circus, be provisional official liquidator. Barnard and Co, Lancaster place, Strand, solicitors for the petitioner.

Canadian Land Reclaiming and Colonizing Company, Limited.—By an order made by the M.R. dated July 20, it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Curtis, King st, Cheapside, solicitor for the petitioner.

Florence Land and Public Works Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented July 31, directed to be heard before V.C. Hall on Nov. 3. Clements, Graham House, Old Broad st, solicitor for the petitioner.

Gellydeg Colliery Company, Limited.—Creditors are required, on or before Aug 31, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to James Waddell, Queen Victoria st. Saturday, Oct 27, at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Manchester Real Ice Skating Rink Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented July 28, directed to be heard before V.C. Malins, on Aug 8. Bower and Cotton, Chancery lane, agents for Credland, Manchester, solicitor for the petitioner.

Mill Hill Wool and Rag Extracting Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented July 27, directed to be heard before the M.R. on Aug 4. Leary and Co, Albion chambers, Moorgate, agents for Leary & Co, Huddersfield, solicitors for the petitioners.

Natal Investment Company, Limited.—The M.R. has by an order dated June 18, appointed James Frisby, Moorgate st, liquidator of the above company. In the place of Francis William Engelbach, who has resigned. Stevens and Co, Coleman st, solicitors to the liquidator.

Shirland Collieries Company, Limited.—By an order made by the M.R. dated July 21, it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Robinson and Preston, Lincoln's inn fields, agents for Colborne and Ward, Newport, solicitors for the petitioner.

Van Consoles Lead and Barytes Mining Company, Limited.—By an order made by the M.R. dated July 21, it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Cleunell and Fraser, Great James st, solicitors for the petitioner.

Wellington Iron and Coal Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented July 30, directed to be heard before V.C. Malins, on Wednesday Aug 8. Russell and Co, Old Jewry chambers, solicitors for the petitioner.

## Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

FRIDAY, July 27, 1877.

Bowen, Evan, Bieton House, nr Shrewsbury, Gent. Oct 1. Bowen v Jones, V.C. Malins. Chadwick, Warwick.  
Broadbridge, George Henry, Sutton, Surrey. Oct 1. Shirley v Broadbridge, V.C. Hall. Jackson and Prince, Clement's lane.  
Clark, Charlotte Susanna, Chertsey, Surrey. Sept 15. Blackburn v Cotton, V.C. Hall. Sept 15. Bennett, Furnival's inn, Holborn.  
Crook, Barnstaple, Devon, Cabinet Maker. Aug 17. Crook v Crook, District Registrar Barnstaple.

Geat, George, Steeple Bumpstead, Essex. Esq. Oct 25. Curteis v Wornald, M.R.  
 Hawkins, Ann, Murray st, Camden town. Oct 1. Wood v Odhams, V.C. Bacon.  
 Kay, John, Biggleswade, Bedford. Oct 1. Powers v Kay, V.C. Hall.  
 Singleton and Tattershall, Great James st, Bedford row  
 Liddell, Christopher, Old Kent road, Brewer. Oct 1. Liddell v Carmichael, V.C. Hall. Stoneham, Philpot lane  
 Palmer, William, Yatton, Somerset, Retired Farmer. Aug 31. Binning v Binning, V.C. Malins. Chilton, Bristol  
 Poppard, Lucretia Smith, Hants. Aug 31. Tylee v Rowband, V.C. Malins. Mortimer, Romsey  
 Tallenach, Matilda, Marylebone road. Nov 1. MacMullan Tallenach, V.C. Hall

TUESDAY, July 31, 1877.

Causick, George, Brecon, Wine Merchant. Sept 15. Causick v Evans, V.C. Hall. Bishop, Brecon  
 Davis, Esther Mary, King st, Hammersmith, Bootmaker. Sept 29. Galmoye v Davis, V.C. Malins. Pilgrim, Chancery lane  
 Emery, Stuart Charles, Lewisham, Kent, Upholsterer. Sept 15. Bidley v Emery, V.C. Hall. May and Co, Adelaide place, London Bridge  
 Jacobs, Edwards, Brompton road, Florist. Sept 29. Holdway v Jacobs, M.R. Vincent, Finsbury circus  
 James, Howard, Edgbaston, Warwick, Esq. Sept 19. James v Thompson, M.R. Adams, Birmingham  
 Jeffries, Thomas, Derby, Hosier. Oct 1. Hives v Harper, V.C. Bacon. Gadsby, Derby  
 Latham, George, sen, Bolton-upon-Deane, York. Oct 1. Latham v Latham, V.C. Hall. Fisher, Doncaster  
 Price, John, Roath, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Builder. Aug 31. Davies v Price, V.C. Malins. Heard, Cardiff  
 Reeves, John, Kensington-park rd, Gent. Oct 15. Reeves v Frogley, V.C. Bacon. Petch, John st, Bedford row  
 Sison, Elizabeth, Clifton, Gloucester. Oct 4. Salkeld v Salkeld, V.C. Bacon. Harrison, Raymond buildings, Gray's inn  
 Sutcliffe, William, Hallwood rd Todmorden, Lancashire, Cotton Manufacturer. Oct 1. Sutcliffe v Sutcliffe, V.C. Malins. Craves, Todmorden  
 Thornley, Isaac, Manchester, Innkeeper. Sept 30. Everett v Barker, V.C. Hall. Gill and Co, Manchester  
 Westlake, Thomas, sen, Exeter, Devon, Gent. Sept 1. Daw v Westlake, V.C. Malins. Inman, Bath  
 Woolrich, James, Romer, Stafford, Yeoman. Sept 30. Woolrich v Harris, V.C. Hall. Salaman, King st, Chesham

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, July 20, 1877.

Allison, John Martson, Croydon, Surrey, Tobacco Dealer. Aug 24. Young and Thompson, Great James st, Bedford row  
 Austin, Robert, Dedham, Essex. Sept 15. Sanythies and Co, Colchester  
 Benson, Thomas, Albany, Piccadilly, Esq. Aug 20. Southgate, King's Bench walk, Temple  
 Betts, John, Carleton Rode, Norfolk. Aug 8. Clowes, New Buckenham  
 Bowden, Ferdinand Charles, Castle st, Long acre. Sept 1. Nicholson and Herbert, New st, Spring gardens  
 Bowen, Hill, Fleck, Stafford, Harness Maker. Aug 13. Slater and Marshall, Darlington  
 Bromwich, Ann, Aston, Warwick. Aug 1. Parr, Birmingham  
 Burrow, Dalhouse Holmes, South Melbourne, Colony of Victoria, Gent. Dec 31. Compton-Smith, Lincoln's inn fields  
 Burns, John, St Helens, Lancashire, Hardware Dealer. Aug 31. Oppenheim, St Helens  
 Carvedish, Hon Frederick, South st, Park lane. Aug 20. Leman and Co, Lincoln's inn fields  
 Clark, Elizabeth, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland. Sept 1. Bolton, Kendal  
 Dunscombe, Henry Stuart, Lyon's inn, Strand, Journeyman Tailor. Sept 20. McMillin, Bloomsbury sq  
 Fayrer, Jeanne Marie Soeten, Trinity sq, Tower of London. Aug 1. Rogers, Leadenhall st  
 Featherstone, Henry, Nevill st, Tunbridge Wells, Baker. Sept 18. Andrews and Chesle, Tunbridge Wells  
 Fletcher, Edward Charles, Kenward Yalding, Kent, Major Gen H.M.'s Army. Aug 31. Davies and Hunter, Abchurch House, Sherborne lane  
 Gale, James, Tynemouth, Northumberland, Draper. Sept 1. Litch and Co, North Shields  
 Gange, Nathaniel, Buckingham Palace rd. Sept 1. Bailey, Sloane st, Knightsbridge  
 Garland, Rev John Nibbs, Thanington, Kent. Sept 1. Whites and Co, Little Trinity lane, Queen Victoria st  
 Hawken, John, Cambridge terrace, Pimlico, Gent. Aug 12. Draper, Vincent sq, Westminster  
 Hicks, Berkley William, Coventry, Warwick, Hotel Proprietor. Aug 24. Reep and Co, Bush lane, Cannon st  
 Hitchens, Emma Spicer, Brook st, Hanover sq. Aug 14. Walker and Co, King's rd, Gray's inn  
 Holmes, Richard, New Worley, York, Publican. Aug 21. Rooke and Midgley, Leeds  
 Jones, Sir Henry, Southampton, Lieut Gen Royal Engineers. Oct 1. Brady and Co, Southampton  
 Jenkins, Evan, Cefnyreagryn, Glamorgan, Farmer. Aug 31. Cuthbertson, Neath  
 Kenlake, Caroline, Barner, Norfolk. Sept 11. Rivington and Son, Fenchurch buildings  
 Laurence, James, Battle, Sussex, Gent. Sept 29. Cruttenden, Battle  
 Lawrence, William, Norwich, Shoemaker. Aug 30. Kent  
 Morey, Samuel Dance, Northampton park, Canonbury. Aug 31. Billingham and Wood, Bucklersbury  
 Neale, Maria, Winchester, Hants. Sept 20. Lee and Best, Winchester  
 Osborne, George Remington, Church rd, De Beauvoir town, Esq. Aug 27. Lake and Co, New sq, Lincoln's inn  
 Petch, Charles, St John's rd, Upper Holloway, Builder. Aug 11. White and Co, Whitehall place

Payne, Edwin William, Chapel st, Pentonville, Railway Carriage Trimming Manufacturer. Aug 30. Davies and Hunter  
 Peacock, Rev William A Black, Uxley-um-Fordington, Lincoln. Aug 31. Scott and Co, Lincoln's inn fields  
 Perceval, Frederica Augusta, Bruges, Belgium. Sept 1. Champion, Brighton  
 Pitt, Margaret Adoy, Montagu place, Montagu sq. Sept 15. Young and Co, St Mildred's court, Poultry  
 Rous, Hon Henry John, Berkeley sq, Admiralty R.N. Aug 20. Walters and Co, Lincoln's inn  
 Rymer, Susannah, Holt, Denbigh. Aug 20. Ritson and Grundy, Manchester  
 Senger, August Herman, Halton rd, Canonbury, Furrier. Aug 23. Foster, Birch lane  
 Sharp, Charles, Sheffield, Yeoman. Aug 31. Rodgers and Co, Sheffield  
 Smedley, Menella Buta, Grove Lodge, Regent's park. Aug 8. Williamson and Co, Sherborne lane  
 Steer, James, Croydon, Surrey, Builder. Aug 26. Drummond and Co, Croydon  
 Syer, John Garnham, Anerley, Surrey, Esq. Sept 29. Postans and Landon, New Broad st  
 Whitfield, William Herd, Spintowe rd, Hackney, Wool Agent. Sept 1. Mayo, Devonshire sq, Bishopsgate  
 Winslip, George, West Stanley, Durham, Grocer. Sept 25. Hoyle and Co, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

TUESDAY, July 24, 1877.

Ainsworth, Mary, Over Darwen, Lancashire. Aug 27. Costaker, Over Darwen  
 Armitage, Lemuel, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire. Aug 30. Darrton and Bottomley, Ashton-under-Lyne  
 Birkett, Jane Margaret, Longfield, Lancashire. Aug 15. Thompson, Kendal  
 Brackett, Joshua, Colchester, Essex, Bookseller. Aug 35. Wittey, Colchester  
 Braddon, Mary, Ide, Devon. Aug 20. Tozer and Geare, Exeter  
 Brockton, Ann, Elston, Nottingham. Dec 31. Pratt and Hodgkinson, Newark-on-Trent  
 Buckley, James, Stalybridge, Cheshire, Corn Merchant. Sept 1. Earle and Co, Manchester  
 Buckton, George Goodwin, Queensborough st, Baywater. Sept 25. Jennings and Co, Whitehall place, Westminster  
 Chapman, David, Cwm, Montgomery, Farmer. Aug 20. Talbot and Co, Llandiloos  
 Connor, Joseph William Michael, Langton st, Chelsea. Sept 29. Arnold and Co, Carey st, Lincoln's inn  
 Davies, Henry Joseph, Beaumont st, Marylebone, Doctor of Medicine. Aug 18. Ravenscroft and Co, John st, Bedford row  
 Day, Jane, Farnham, Surrey. Aug 28. Hollett and Mason, Farnham  
 Giles, George, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, Esq. Sept 1. Peacock and Goddard, South sq, Gray's inn  
 Gray, John, Croydon, Surrey, Esq. Sept 1. Rowland, Croydon  
 Grove, John, Catshill, Worcester, Farmer. Sept 20. Dodd, Bromsgrove  
 Groves, Henry, Portsmouth, Hants, Butcher. Aug 25. Heiland and Son, Portsmouth  
 Hallam, Samuel, Sydenham hill, Kent, Goldsmith. Aug 17. Jones, Crosby sq  
 Hodgson, John, Birmingham, Mantle Maker. Sept 12. Walford, Birmingham  
 Hodgson, Louisa Morris, Birmingham. Sept 12. Walford, Birmingham  
 Judge, William, Frittenden, Kent, Farmer. Sept 20. Hallett and Co, Ashford  
 Larking, Joseph, Plaxtol, Kent, Farmer. Sept 1. Stenning, Tonbridge  
 Lindsey, William, Farnham, Surrey, Plumber. Aug 28. Hollett and Mason, Farnham  
 Minchin, Joseph, High st, Putney, Baker. Oct 1. Jansen and Co, Finsbury circus  
 Potter, Sarah, Sible Hedingham, Essex. Sept 29. Sewell and Inman, Halstead  
 Rhodes, Joseph, Brow bridge, York, Waste Dealer. Sept 1. Foster and England, Halifax  
 Richards, George Henry, Sidney st, Mile end, Mineral Water Manufacturer. Aug 31. Butterfield, Ironmonger lane, Chesham  
 Roberts, Elizabeth, Bryngolen, Anglesey. Oct 1. Griffith, Holyhead  
 Sampayo, Christina, Brighton, Sussex. Sept 1. Freshfields and Williams, Bank buildings  
 Simpson, Thomas, Bolton, Lancashire. Aug 27. Ryley and Haslam, Bolton  
 Smith, Robert, Ipswich, Suffolk, Tailor. Oct 15. Jackman and Sons, Ipswich  
 Taylor, Henry, Rammoor, Sheffield, Gent. Sept 1. Fretson and Son, Sheffield

FRIDAY, July 27, 1877.

Bate, Ellen Elizabeth, Tachbrook st, Pimlico. Sept 1. Stuart, Adam st, Adelphi  
 Bower, Thomas, sen, Pilsley, Derby, Retired Farmer. Aug 13. Black, Chesterfield  
 Brackett, Joshua, Colchester, Essex, Bookseller. Aug 35. Wittey, Colchester  
 Cox, William Thomas, Spondon Hall, Derby, Esq. Oct 1. Smith, Derby  
 Crane, Edward, Broom, Worcester, Esq. Sept 29. Sanders, Bromsgrove  
 Croxton, Thomas, Oldham, Lancashire, Governor Blue Coat School. Aug 25. Tweedale and Co, Oldham  
 Douglas, Janet, Bruntwood, Cheshire. Sept 30. Sale and Co, Manchester  
 Douglass, Rebecca, Tanner row, York. Oct 1. Mann and Son, York  
 Eskdale, Maximilian, Mark lane, Merchant. Sept 23. Tamplin and Co, Fenchurch st  
 Forman, Thomas Boden, Abbot's hill, Derby, Esq. Oct 1. Smith, Derby

Goodlake, Thomas Mills, Faringdon, Berks, Esq. Sept 20. Crowley and Son, Faringdon  
Greenbury, Isaac, Harrogate, York, Jet Manufacturer. Sept 28.  
Bateson, Harrogate  
Hanks, George James, Oxford, College Servant. Sept 1, Morrell and Son, Oxford  
Hare, Richard, Wetherby, York, Gent. Sept 30. Harland, Leeds  
Hawley, Catherine, Theobald's rd. Sept 1. Young, Sergeants' inn, Fleet st  
Hill, John, Sharnland, Derby, Miller. Aug 18. Black, Chesterfield  
Hysett, William Henry, Gloucester, Esq. Dec 16. Whitcombe and Gardom, Gloucester  
Lea, Henry John, Derby, Gent. Aug 31. Norton, Derby  
Liddle, John, Cleator Moor, Cumberland, Engine Driver. Aug 9. Whittle, Cleator Moor  
Marchant, Mary Ann, Tanshelf, York. Aug 31. Carter, Pontefract  
McKrobie, Francis Alexander, Belsover, Derby, Genl. Aug 18. Black, Chesterfield  
Morton, William, Stainsby, York, Farmer. Aug 18. Garbutt and Fawcett, Stockton-on-Tees  
Moss, Isaac, High Holborn, Boot Maker. Sept 1. Tyler, Lincoln's inn fields  
Ogden, Mary Ann, Cheetham hill, Manchester. Oct 1. Culliffe and Co, Manchester  
Pescocock, Isaac, Kenwick, York, Yeoman. Sept 1. West, Thirsk  
Pope, Edmund, Brixton rd, Brixton, Surgeon. Aug 31. Dommett, Gutter lane  
Powell, William, Newbold Moor, Derby, Shopkeeper. Aug 18. Black, Chesterfield  
Rigby, Edwin Budd, Combermere rd, Brixton, Gent. Sept 1. Hyde and Co, Ely place, Holborn  
Rigby, Emma Madeline, College st, Putney. Sept 1. Hyde and Co, Holborn  
Roberts, Mary Ann, Mount Radford, Devon. Sept 1. Cooode and Co, Bedford row  
Samuel, Abigail, Upper Bedford place. Sept 19. Davis, Cork st, Burlington gardens  
Thomas, David, Carmarthen, Gent. Aug 12. Barker, Carmarthen  
Todd, Charles, sen, Northwinding, Derby, Innkeeper. Aug 18. Black, Chesterfield  
Turner, Archibald, West Leigh, Leicester, Elastic Web Manufacturer. Oct 10. Haxby, Leicester  
Wass, Benjamin, Messingham, Lincoln, Farmer. Sept 8. Howlett, Kirton-in-Lindsey  
Watken, John, Fell st, St George's-in-the-East. Oct 1. Mallam, Staple inn  
Wickham, Humphrey, Huaton, Kent. Sept 1. Hinds, Goudhurst  
Wight, John, Chaddesley Corbett, Worcester. Sept 10. Girdlestone, Albany court yard, Piccadilly  
Williams, William, Carneecoch, Pembroke, Gent. Aug 31. Davies and Co, Haverfordwest

#### Bankruptcy.

FRIDAY, July 27, 1877.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar. To Surrender in London.

Vanning, George, Rosoman st, Clerkenwell, Licensed Victualler. Pet July 24. Keene. Aug 8 at 12  
Ward, George, Chamberwell rd, Clothier. Pet July 26. Keene. Aug 8 at 1

To Surrender in the Country.

Birbeck, George, Matthew Bates Birbeck, and Benjamin Birbeck, Foleshill, Warwick, Tape Manufacturers. Pet July 23. Kirby, Coventry. Aug 9 at 2  
Fawn, William, Baston, Lincoln, Blacksmith. Pet July 23. Gaches. Peterborough. Aug 8 at 11  
Money, Frederick John, Brighton, Doctor of Medicine. Pet July 24. Evershed. Brighton. Aug 14 at 11  
Prince, James, Petcham, Sussex, Trainer of Horses. Pet July 25. Evershed. Brighton. Aug 16 at 11  
Walker, Frederick John, Stretton, Derby, Coal Merchant. Pet July 25. Weiler. Derby. Aug 8 at 12  
Withell, William, Weaverthorpe, York, Butcher. Pet July 24. Woodall, Scarborough. Aug 15 at 2  
Yorke, Richard, Manchester, Auctioneer. Pet July 31. Hulton. Salford. Aug 8 at 11

TUESDAY, July 31, 1877.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar. To Surrender in London.

Ball, George James, High Holborn, Jeweller. Adj July 24. Pepps. Aug 14 at 11.30  
Edmonds, Jubal Henry, Fenchurch st, Accountant. Pet July 25. Keene. Aug 14 at 11

To Surrender in the Country.

Cuthbertson, James Mitchell, Tynemouth, Northumberland, Builder. Pet July 26. Mortimer. Newcastle, Aug 16 at 11  
Durose, Samuel, Nottingham, Salesman. Pet July 28. Patchitt. Nottingham. Aug 13 at 11  
Elliott, William, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Brewer. Pet July 28. Mortimer. Newcastle, Aug 11 at 11.30  
George, Robert, Southtown, Suffolk, Snack Owner. Pet July 27. Worledge. Great Yarmouth, Aug 14 at 11  
Glover, George, Sandbach, Cheshire, Ironmonger. Pet July 28. Mair. Macclesfield, Aug 16 at 12.30  
Howard, George, Brighton, Builder. Pet July 25. Evershed. Brighton. Aug 15 at 11  
Roberts, Henry, London st, Greenwich, Confectioner. Pet July 27. Pitt-Taylor. Greenwich, Aug 17 at 2  
Sandeman (and not Sanderman, as erroneously printed in Gazette of 24th inst.), Julian Frederick, Slough, Bucks, no occupation. Pet July 7. Darrill. Windsor. Aug 4 at 12  
Skinner, William Pullen, Bampton, Oxford, Publican. Pet July 28. Bishop. Oxford, Aug 17 at 11

Spinks, John Manley, Liverpool, Shipping Butcher. Pet July 27. Belringer. Liverpool, Aug 14 at 12.30

#### BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

FRIDAY, July 27, 1877.  
Langley, Henry, Teignmouth, Devon, Gent. July 25  
Marks, Simon, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Jeweller. July 21  
Mowop, Thomas Robinson Woodfield, Long Sutton, Lincoln, Wine Merchant. July 18  
Williams, Morgan, Aberdare, out of business. June 26

TUESDAY, July 31, 1877.

Coldham, James, Long Melford, Suffolk. March 17  
Kellaway, Oscar, Spanby rd, Bromley-by-Bow, no occupation. July 27  
Stevens, Pierre, Basinghall st, Commission Agent. July 27

#### Liquidations by Arrangement. FIRST MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

FRIDAY, July 27, 1877.

Angus, Joseph, sen, Nether Edge, Sheffield. Aug 15 at 11 at offices of Rodgers and Co, Bank st, Sheffield  
Ayling, Charles, Brighton, Machinist. Aug 13 at 3 at offices of Mills, New rd, Brighton  
Baldwin, Thomas, Greenland, York, Woollen Manufacturer. Aug 7 at 3 at the White Swan Hotel, Princess st, Halifax. Longbottom, Halifax  
Bannister, Charles, Bradford, Grocer. Aug 15 at 4 at offices of Atk son, Tyrrill st, Bradford  
Barnes, George, North End, Haaks, Builder. Aug 8 at 4 at offices of King, North st, Portsea  
Barnsley, Rowland Glegg, Birmingham, Jews' Harp Manufacturer. Aug 8 at 3 at offices of Lowe, Temple st, Birmingham  
Bartley, James, Willingham terrace, Kentish town, Railway Clerk. Aug 3 at 3 at 37, Bedford row. Marshall  
Batchelor, Stephen, Maple rd, Fenge, Tailor. Aug 9 at 2 at 145, Chesapeake, Adams, Devereux court, Temple  
Blackwell, De-la-Tour Scrymgeour, Coventry, Grocer. Aug 8 at 12 at offices of Davis, Hay lane, Coventry  
Bowers, William Ravenscroft, Hanley, Confectioner. Aug 4 at 10.30 at offices of Stevenson, Chesapside, Hanley  
Bracher, Morgan, Bath, Licensed Victualler. Aug 8 at 12 at offices of Clark, Union st, Bath  
Bradley, Michael, Stockton-on-Tees, Grocer. Aug 9 at 10.30 at offices of Draper, Finkle st, Stockton-on-Tees  
Brittain, Aaron, Stockton-on-Tees, Coal Merchant. Aug 8 at 3 at offices of Best, St John's rd, Stockton-on-Tees  
Brookes, Thomas, Birmingham, Engineer. Aug 6 at 12 at offices of Reece and Harris, New st, Birmingham  
Buck, William Thomas, Green st, North Audley st, Steward. Aug 17 at 2 at offices of Slater, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall st. Hewitt, Nicholas lane  
Buckley, John, Heywood, Lancashire, Grocer. Aug 9 at 3 at offices of Watson, Broad st, Bury  
Bulmer, Francis William, Leeds, Cloth Merchant. Aug 8 at 11 at the Queen's Hotel, Wellington st, Leeds. Cousins, Leeds  
Burnip, Thomas, Langley Moor, Durham, Draper. Aug 10 at 11 at offices of Chambers, Sadler st, Durham  
Callier, Ferdinand, Swansea, Ship Broker. Aug 6 at 3 at offices of Smith and Co, Cambrian place, Swansea  
Challis, George Ward, Clement's lane, Accountant. Aug 9 at 11 at 12, Clement's lane. Few, Borough High st, Southwark  
Chesterfield, Thomas, Jun, Torquay, Carpenter. Aug 8 at 2.30 at offices of Hooper and Woollen, Carlton House, Torquay  
Clarke, Emmanuel, Guildford, Coal Merchant. Aug 15 at 2 at 163, Fleet st. Geac, Guildford  
Clayton, Jabez, Stockport, Cheshire, Brushmaker. Aug 8 at 3 at offices of Newton, Bank chambers, Market place, Stockport  
Cockhaine, John, Penrith, Cumberland, Wine Merchant. Aug 9 at 3 at 28, Southend rd, Penrith. Fairer  
Colebrooke, John, Blenheim grove, Peckham, Builder. Aug 10 at 4 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Houghton and Byfield, Gracechurch st  
Daley, Hannah, Lower Eaton, Gloucester, Grocer. Aug 8 at 12 at offices of Andrews, Nicholas st, Bristol. Price, Bristol  
Dearley, John, Great Thurlow, Suffolk, Carpenter. Aug 4 at 1 at the Bell Hotel, Haverhill. Mumford, Sudbury  
Drake, William Arthur, Aldershot, Messman. Aug 10 at 12 at offices of Eves, Victoria rd, Aldershot  
Evans, Benjamin, Swansea, out of business. Aug 10 at 11 at offices of Thomas, York place, Swansea  
Faulconbridge, Thomas, Birmingham, Baker. Aug 15 at 3 at offices of Cheston, Moor st, Birmingham  
Feeny, Thomas, Warrington, Lancashire, Tailor. Aug 14 at 11 at offices of Bretherton, Bank st, Warrington  
Francis, Frederic, High Rothing, Essex, Beerhouse Keeper. Aug 13 at 11 at offices of Small, Great Dunmow  
Frankland, George William, New Cut, Lambeth, China Dealer. Aug 7 at 11 at 48, High Holborn. Sydney  
Furneaux, Thomas Gurnuch, Coventry, Watch Tool Dealer. Aug 9 at 3 at the White Lion Hotel, Smithford st, Coventry. Woodcock, Coventry  
Gedye, William Henry, Wardour st, Soho, Licensed Victualler. Aug 14 at 2 at offices of Perry, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall st  
Gilbert, Francis John, Leeds, Currier. Aug 10 at 2 at offices of Banks and Midgley, White Horse st, Boat lane, Leeds  
Goon, Henry, and Lawrence Nutter, Burnley, Power Loom End Manufacturers. Aug 16 at 3 at offices of Nowell, Hargreaves & Burnley  
Gregson, William, Preston, Bookseller. Aug 9 at 3 at offices of Sonner, Winkley sq, Preston  
Gros, Hermann Charles, Worship st, Finsbury, Boot Manufacturer. Aug 9 at 3 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Ingle and Co, Threadneedle st  
Hancock, George, and Thomas Abraham Hancock, Crediton, Devon, Wine Merchant. Aug 8 at 2 at offices of Tribe and Co, Moorgate st, Beckington, Somerset  
Harrison, Joseph, Ardwick, Manchester, Stationer. Aug 10 at 3 at offices of Smith and Boyer, Brzennose st, Manchester



Hawkins, John Stocks, Moortown, York, Farmer. Aug 8 at 3 at the Keye Hotel, Great Driffield. Foster and Co, Great Driffield.  
 Hayden, Richard, Birmingham, out of business. Aug 8 at 10.15 at offices of East, Eldon chambers, Cherry st, Birmingham.  
 Hieham, Arthur, Heeley, nr Sheffield, Clerk. Aug 8 at 11 at offices of Hodgson, Bank st, Sheffield.  
 Hogg, George, Hay Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Coach Builder. Aug 13 at 2 at offices of Eldon, Royal arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
 Hubbard, Charles, Ipswich, Beerhouse Keeper. Aug 11 at 3 at offices of Hill, St Nicholas st, Ipswich.  
 Hudson, John, Stockton-on-Tees, Saddler. Aug 9 at 3 at offices of Draper, Finkle st, Stockton-on-Tees.  
 Hynes, Reuben, and John Marks, Bishopsgate st within, Tailors. Aug 8 at 3 at offices of Foreman and Co, Gresham st, Sydney, Leadenhall st.  
 Jenkins, William, Wolverhampton, Cooper. Aug 20 at 3 at offices of Gatis, Queen st, Wolverhampton.  
 Jones, John, Penman View, Donbigh, Lodging House Keeper. Aug 8 at 12 at the Castle Hotel, Conway. James, Llanrwst.  
 Jones, Samuel, Birmingham, Licensed Victualler. Aug 7 at 3 at offices of Walford, Waterloo st, Birmingham.  
 Kay, John, New Swindon, Wilks, Provision Dealer. Aug 7 at 1 at offices of Barnes, Wood st, Swindon.  
 Laimson, William, Rutland st, Job Master. Aug 13 at 4 at offices of Yorks, Warwick st, Regent st.  
 Lambert, Charles, Richmond, York, Innkeeper. Aug 8 at 12 at offices of Hutton, Richmond.  
 Lawton, Thomas, Orford st, Chelsea, Builder. Aug 13 at 3 at offices of Chapman and Co, Basinghall st.  
 Layland, Francis Henry, Great St Helens, Bishopgate st within, Merchant. Aug 9 at 12 at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon st, Wickes, Palmerton buildings, Old Broad st.  
 Leach, Charles Thomas, Landport, Hants, Boot Manufacturer. Aug 10 at 4 at offices of King, North st, Portsea.  
 Lewis, Edward Colston, Exeter, Hatter. Aug 9 at 11 at offices of Fewings, Queen st, Exeter. Hartnoll, Exeter.  
 Lows, Andrew, Great Percy st, no occupation. Aug 20 at 4 at Ridler's Hotel, Holborn.  
 Macklin, William, Oakfield rd, Penge, Tea Dealer. Aug 14 at 2 at offices of London, Cheapside.  
 Mager, William, Oldham, Draper. Aug 7 at 3 at the Mitre Hotel, Cathedral gates, Manchester. Buckley and Clegg, Oldham.  
 McCarthy, James, Middlesborough, Tailor. Aug 10 at 12 at the Ship Inn, Stockton-on-Tees. Dobson, Middlesborough.  
 McKeehn, William, Roman rd, Old Ford, Wholesale Confectioner. Aug 7 at 3 at offices of Lewis, Hatton garden, Holborn.  
 McNeill, William, Worthington, Cumberland, Shipbroker. Aug 8 at 11 at the Station Hotel, Worthington. Mason, Whitehaven.  
 Morgan, Fawcouter, and Ormond Butler, Southwark bridge rd, Hoop Merchants. Aug 9 at 2.30 at offices of Challis and Co, Clement's lane, Faw, Borough High st, Southwark.  
 Moule, Charles, Leicester, Builder. Aug 11 at 11 at offices of Wright, Gallowtree gate, Leicester.  
 Newham, Alexander, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Builder. Aug 7 at 5.30 at Warburton's Hotel, Quay st, Newport. Woodridge, Sandown.  
 Newham, Allen, Sandown, Isle of Wight, Builder. Aug 7 at 5 at Warburton's Hotel, Quay st, Newport. Woodridge, Sandown.  
 Norbury, William Henry, Birmingham, Grocer. Aug 8 at 2 at offices of Buller and Bickley, Bennett's hill, Birmingham.  
 Norbover, Charles, Bickley, Hants, Brower. Aug 2 at 11 at offices of Dodd, Friar st, Reading.  
 Norton, Charles Benjamin Spragg, Shipston-on-Stour, Worcester, Chemist. Aug 9 at 2 at the Bell Inn, Shipston-on-Stour. Eden-Hiron, Shipston-on-Stour.  
 Oades, Alexander La Roche, Egham, Surrey, Builder. Aug 14 at 2 at offices of Miller and Miller, Sberborne lane. Spiller, Egham.  
 Palmer, Arthur, Bristol, Auctioneer. Aug 7 at 11 at offices of Pitt, Broad st, Bristol.  
 Parry, Evan, Llangarne, Carmarthen, Draper. Aug 4 at 10.15 at offices of Griffith, St Mary st, Carmarthen.  
 Pettigrew, James, Lordship rd, Stoke Newington, Builder. Aug 9 at 2 at offices of Tilly and Soames, Finsbury place south.  
 Phillips, James Lile, Swansea, Glamorgan, Master Mariner. Aug 9 at 3 at offices of Woodward, Wind st, Swansea.  
 Poinson, George, and James Withington, Cannock, Stafford, Builders. Aug 15 at 12 at offices of Walker and Son, Darlington st, Wolverhampton.  
 Porter, Alfred, Bermondsey, Surrey, Surveyor. Aug 9 at 2 at offices of Rayne, Finsbury pavement.  
 Price, William, Llandudno, Carnarvon, Wine Merchant. Aug 9 at 12 at the Queen's Hotel, Chester. Chamberlain, Llandudno.  
 Priddy, Thomas Greenall, Droilwich, Worcester, Timber Merchant. Aug 14 at 11 at offices of Day and Co, Bank buildings, Kidderminster.  
 Renton, Edward, Holbeck, York, Currier. Aug 8 at 3 at offices of Whitley, Albion st, Leeds.  
 Richardson, Edward, Oldham, Lancashire, Tailor. Aug 16 at 4 at offices of Best, Lower King st, Manchester.  
 Rutter, Thomas, Witton-le-Wear, Durham, Blacksmith. Aug 10 at 2 at offices of Maw, Jun, High Bondgate, Bishop Auckland.  
 Scott, William, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Picture Frame Maker. Aug 7 at 2 at offices of Stamford, Collingwood st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
 Senior, Joe, Barnsley, York, Solicitor. Aug 10 at 11 at offices of Bailey, Guest's yard, Barnsley. Gray, Barnsley.  
 Smallman, Edward Briton, South Shields, Durham, Chemist. Aug 8 at 12 at offices of Wilson, Featherstone chambers, Collingwood st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
 Smallwood, Thomas Edward, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Merchant. Aug 8 at 11 at offices of Bush, St Nicholas buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
 Smith, James, Walker, Northumberland, Builder. Aug 14 at 2 at offices of Joels, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
 Smith, Thomas, Whitbourne, Hereford, Farmer. Aug 7 at 12 at offices of Bentley, Foregate st, Worcester.  
 Stead, James, West Ferry rd, Millwall, Jeweller. Aug 9 at 4 at offices of Archer, Commercial rd east, Ratcliff.  
 Stevens, Frederick William, Keymer, Sussex, Schoolmaster. Aug 8 at 3 at offices of Mahomed's Farm rd, Hove, Brighton.  
 Stubbs, Thomas, Pipe Hill, Stafford, out of business. Aug 8 at 2 at offices of Ashmali, Market st, Lichfield.

Sugden, William Henry, Idle, York, Staff Merchant. Aug 9 at 11 at offices of Moore, Albion chambers, Hustlergate, Bradford.  
 Thatcher, Archibald John, Monkwearmouth, Durham, Draper. Aug 8 at 1 at offices of Walzew, Fawcett st, Sunderland.  
 Todd, Alfred, and Arthur Andrew, Bradford, Self Lubricating Revolving Shutter Manufacturers. Aug 11 at 11 at offices of Lees and Co, New Ivegate, Bradford.  
 Travis, William, Hatfield, York, Builder. Aug 8 at 12 at offices of Collinson and Co, Priory place, Doncaster. Burdakin and Co.  
 Wadsworth, William Henry, Halifax, York, Slater. Aug 8 at 3 at offices of Longbottom, Northgate chambers, Halifax.  
 Walden, Joseph Johnson, Southampton, Hosier. Aug 11 at 12 at offices of Guy, Albion terrace, Southampton.  
 Walsh, John, Bedford, Printer. Aug 11 at 11 at offices of Conquest and Clare, Duke st, Bedford.  
 Walter, William Cox, Bedford, Baker. Aug 11 at 4 at offices of Conquest and Clare, Duke st, Bedford.  
 Warries, George Angelo, Bolton, Tailor. Aug 14 at 3 at offices of Ryley and Haslam, Mawdaley st, Bolton.  
 Waterhouse, Charles Edwin, James Waterhouse, and Albert Waterhouse, Stanningley, nr Leeds, Builders. Aug 10 at 2 at offices of Carr, Albion st, Leeds.  
 Watkins, Edward, Milkwood rd, Camberwell, Chasesomonger. Aug 10 at 12 at offices of Carter and Bell, Eastcheap.  
 Watts, John, Alum Rock, Warwick, Cattle Dealer. Aug 7 at 3 at offices of Buller and Bickley, Bennett's hill, Birmingham.  
 Webster, John, Manchester, General Warehouseman. Aug 8 at 3 at offices of Heath and Sons, Swan st, Manchester.  
 Westacott, Robert, Newport, Mon, Builder. Aug 7 at 12 at offices of Danney, High st, Newport, Mon.  
 Whiston, Richard, Aston, Warwick, Pearl Button Manufacturer. Aug 7 at 10.15 at offices of East, Eldon chambers, Cherry st, Birmingham.  
 Whitehead, Jarvis, Kingston-upon-Hull, Iron Roller. Aug 7 at 3 at offices of Laverack, County buildings, Land of Green Ginger, Kingston-upon-Hull.  
 Williams, William Edgar, Swansea, Ship Broker. Aug 6 at 2.30 at offices of Smith and Co, Cambrian place, Swansea.  
 Williams, William Reynolds, Abercromby, Mon, Grocer. Aug 10 at 1 at offices of Simons and Piers, Merthyr Tydfil.  
 Wood, John, Whitehaven, Cumberland, Grocer. Aug 10 at 3 at offices of Mason, Duke st, Whitehaven.  
 Wood, Joseph, Lingdale-in-Cleveland, York, Grocer. Aug 7 at 12 at offices of Ward, Albert rd, Middlesborough.  
 Woodfield, James, Osberton, Nottingham, Gardener. Aug 10 at 3 at the Lion Hotel, Worksop. Binney and Sons, Sheffield.  
 Woodhead, John, Halifax, Drysalter. Aug 8 at 11 at offices of Longbottom, Northgate chambers, Halifax.

TUESDAY, July 31, 1877.

Albion, George Henry, Croydon, Bootmaker. Aug 13 at 11 at offices of Barnes, Basinghall st. Mason, North buildings, Finsbury.  
 Ash, Enoch, Congleton, Cheshire, Pig Dealer. Aug 15 at 12 at offices of Cooper, Congleton.  
 Ashdown, George, Rochester, Baker. Aug 15 at 11 at offices of Prall, Eastgate, Rochester.  
 Austwick, Joseph, South Shields, Durham, Innkeeper. Aug 10 at 11 at offices of Johnston, Pilgrim st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
 Bardsley, Joseph, Farnfield, Lancashire, Saddler. Aug 8 at 11 at offices of Dawson, Brazennose st, Manchester.  
 Bartholomew, Robert, Bradford, Coach Builder. Aug 15 at 11 at offices of Singleton, New Booth st, Bradford.  
 Barton, James, Hulme, Lancashire, Pork Butcher. Aug 15 at 3 at the Falsait Hotel, Market place, Manchester. Law, Manchester.  
 Berry, Benjamin, and John Jackson, Wisbech, Cambridge, Timber Merchants. Aug 13 at 2.30 at the Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham st. Richardson, Chatteris, Cambridge.  
 Blackburn, John William, Holker Bridge, York, Fish Dealer. Aug 13 at 3 at the Fox Hotel, Victoria st, Manchester.  
 Bray, John, Birmingham, out of business. Aug 13 at 3 at offices of Boraston, Ann st, Birmingham.  
 Brunsell, John, Preston, Toy Dealer. Aug 13 at 3 at offices of Forshaw, Cannon st, Preston.  
 Butler, Charles, Colne, Lancashire, Tailor. Aug 14 at 3 at offices of Sykes, Market st, Huddersfield.  
 Church, William Bland, Swadincote, Derby, Colliery Proprietor. Aug 10 at 2 at the White Hart Hotel, Burton-on-Trent. Bass and Jennings, Burton-on-Trent.  
 Clarke, Samuel, Stockport, Ginger Beer Manufacturer. Aug 13 at 3 at offices of Newton, Bank chambers, Market place, Stockport.  
 Clarke, William, Eastwood, Nottingham, Joiner. Aug 17 at 12 at offices of Fraser, Wheeler gate, Nottingham.  
 Cox, George, Ipswich, Cattle Dealer. Aug 11 at 11 at offices of Mills, Elm st, Ipswich.  
 Crossdale, William, Manchester, Cap Manufacturer. Aug 14 at 3 at offices of Addleshaw and Warburton, King st, Manchester.  
 Davies, John, Cardiff, Grocer. Aug 7 at 11 at offices of Evans, High st, Cardiff.  
 Davis, Mary, Newton Abbot, Devon, Berlin Wool Dealer. Aug 11 at 11 at offices of Creed, Courtney st, Newton Abbot.  
 Downes, Thomas, Stourbridge, Worcester, Fishmonger. Aug 13 at 11 at offices of Wall, Union chambers, Stourbridge.  
 Dugdale, John, Bishop Auckland, Durham, Ale Merchant. Aug 15 at 11.30 at offices of Proud, Market place, Bishop Auckland.  
 Durrant, William, Ratcliffe Bridge, Lancashire, Hat Manufacturer. Aug 20 at 13 at offices of Whit, King st, Manchester. Whitehead, Manchester.  
 Evans, John, Manchester, Restaurant Keeper. Aug 13 at 3 at 27, Market place, Manchester.  
 Fawcus, George, Dunston Hill, Northumberland, Farmer. Aug 13 at 2 at offices of Middleham, Bondgate, Alnwick.  
 Francis, Henry, Usk, Mon, Innkeeper. Aug 13 at 11 at the White Hart Inn, Usk. Gardner, Usk.  
 Fritche, Catherine Sarah, Derby. Aug 14 at 11 at offices of Calder, Irongate, Derby.  
 Gardner, Thomas, Preston, Cabinet Maker. Aug 15 at 2 at the Shelley's Arms, Fishergate, Preston. Cunliffe and Watson, Preston.  
 Garside, Henry, Hanley, Stafford, Grocer. Aug 8 at 11 at offices of Kent, Market st, Longton.

Gibb, John William, Sunderland, Durham, Grocer. Aug 16 at 2 at offices of Fybus, Dean st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Glavin, John, Leeds, House Furnisher. Aug 15 at 3 at offices of Pullan, Bank chambers, Park row, Leeds.

Goom, Henry, Burnley, Lancashire, Loom Reed Manufacturer. Aug 16 at 4 at offices of Nowell, Hargreaves st, Burnley.

Grierson, George, Great Ayton, York, Builder. Aug 6 at 11 at the Wellington Hotel, Albert rd, Middlesbrough. Spry, Middlesbrough.

Grieverson, Henry John, Great Bookham, Surrey, Fire Brick Merchants. Aug 15 at 3 at offices of Cooper and Co, George st, Mansion House.

Hollams and Co, Mining Lane.

Griffiths, William Walter, Longton, Stafford, Shopkeeper. Aug 15 at 11 at offices of Adderley and Marlett, Commerce st, Longton.

Hackworth, Thomas, Grantham, Lincoln, Licensed Victualler. Aug 22 at 11 at offices of Malm, Grantham.

Hancock, Thomas Abraham, Crediton, Devon, Spirit Merchant. Aug 11 at 11.30 at offices of Tribe and Co, Moorgate st buildings, Moor-gate st, Beckingham, Bristol.

Harding, Henry, Newport, Mon, out of business. Aug 17 at 12 at offices of Lloyd, Bank chambers, Newport.

Harris, Timothy, Cinderford, Gloucester, Licensed Victualler. Aug 10 at 11 at offices of Parker, Newnham, Gloucester.

Harvey, Thomas Henry, Birmingham, Grocer. Aug 11 at 10.15 at offices of East, Edon chambers, Cherry st, Birmingham.

Hawkins, Mark Henry, Birkenhead, Cheshire, Beer Retailer. Aug 13 at 3 at offices of Vine, Imperial chambers, Dale st, Liverpool.

Bartlett, Liverpool.

Hawkins, Solomon, Rawmarsh, York, Miner. Aug 13 at 11 at offices of Gray, Barnsley.

Hill, Walter, Halifax, Commission Agent. Aug 10 at 11 at the Brown Cow Hotel, Halifax.

Hogg, Charles James, Cannon st, Woolen Agent. Aug 16 at 3 at offices of James and Ford, Chapside, West and Co.

Hood, Edward, Railway approach, London bridge, Wine Merchant. Aug 7 at 2 at offices of Chidley, Old Jewry.

Huddleston, Frederick William, Lincoln, Builder. Aug 18 at 12 at offices of Toynbee and Co, Bank st, Lincoln.

Huddleston, William, Lincoln, Builder. Aug 18 at 11 at offices of Toynbee and Co, Bank st, Lincoln.

Isaac, Philip, Round Oak, nr Brierley, Stafford, Tailor. Aug 13 at 3 at offices of Addison, High st, Brierley Hill.

Jackson, Robert James, Brinslington, Somerset, Wholesale Clothier. Aug 10 at 11 at the Great Northern Hotel, Wellington st, Leeds.

Clifton, Bristol.

Jay, Henry, West Tisbury, Wilts, Yeoman. Aug 13 at 4 at the Benett Arms Hotel, Tisbury.

Hodding, Salisbury.

Jones, David, Cardiff, Fishmonger. Aug 16 at 12 at offices of Hern, Werking st, Cardiff.

Miller, Cardiff.

Kellock, Mary Hannah, Liverpool, Cartowner. Aug 13 at 3 at offices of Whitley and Maddock, Water st, Liverpool.

Sutton, Liverpool.

Knevet, Henry, Twickenham, out of business. Aug 16 at 3 at offices of Wood, Bavinghall st.

Layzell, Edward, Ramsgate, Essex, Farmer. Aug 18 at 3 at the Railway Tavern, Fitches.

Lefwich, Richard, Hare st, Bethnal green, Glazier. Aug 7 at 10 at the Victoria Tavern, Morpeth rd, Bethnal green.

Hicks, Grove rd, Victoria park.

Michael, Thomas, Dowdale, Glamorgan, Roll Turner. Aug 11 at 10 at 7, Canon st, Aberdare.

Morgan, Faulconer, and Ormond Butler, Southwark bridge rd, Hop Merchants. Aug 9 at 3 at offices of Womner and Sons, Cloak lane.

Morris, George, Bursley, Lancashire, Builder. Aug 16 at 3 at offices of Hampson, King st, Manchester.

Nicholls, Charles, Birmingham, Pork Butcher. Aug 14 at 11 at offices of Herblwer and Hadley, Waterloo st, Birmingham.

Nutter, Lawrence, Burnley, Loom Reed Manufacturer. Aug 16 at 3.30 at offices of Nowell, Hargreaves st, Burnley.

Oran, William, Brinkworth, Wilts, Farmer. Aug 9 at 2 at the Three Horse Shoes Inn, Cirencester.

Lovett.

Overs, George, Birmingham, Stationer. Aug 16 at 11 at offices of Taylor, Colmore row, Birmingham.

Owen, Henry William, Brook st, Upper Clapton, Baker. Aug 13 at 4 at the Corn Exchange Hotel, Mark lane.

Hazeidine, Cheapside.

Perry, Evan, Lougharne, Carmarthen, Draper. Aug 4 at 3 at offices of Tribe and Co, Albion chambers, Bristol, in lieu of the place originally named.

Piant, Thomas, Great Bowden, Leicester, Boot Manufacturer. Aug 22 at 3 at offices of Roberts, Selborne buildings, Millstone lane, Leicester.

Geare, Market Harborough.

Price, Benjamin Thomas, Aberdare, Builder. Aug 16 at 1 at offices of Howell, Crown st, Aberdare.

Quartley, Rev Henry John, Halesham, York. Aug 10 at 3 at the George Hotel, Whitefriargate, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Sammers, Hull.

Renn, John, Birmingham, Contractor. Aug 13 at 12 at offices of Smith, Temple st, Birmingham.

Requvaan, Jacobus Marinus, Great St Helen's, Merchant. Sept 17 at 3 at offices of Lawrence and Co, Old Jewry chambers.

Rose, George, Chalk hill, Norwich, Baker. Aug 15 at 3 at offices of Sudd and Linay, Theatre st, Norwich.

Rowley, John Wesley, Burslem, Stafford, Builder. Aug 10 at 11 at offices of Julian, Queen's chambers, Liverpool rd, Burslem.

Ryder, Edward Augustus, Devonshire rd, Holloway, no occupation. Aug 16 at 2 at offices of Lamley and Lumley, Conduit st, Bond st.

Sargison, William Richardson, Burgh-le-Marsh, Lincoln, Brewer. Aug 10 at 3 at the Swan Inn, Burgh-le-Marsh.

Walker and Co, Epiphany.

Schuler, Pins, Clapham park rd, Clapham, Tailor. Aug 18 at 11 at offices of Foster, Staple inn, Holborn.

Pooley, Brompton rd, Knights-bridge.

Sewell, John Brown, Frizington, Cumberland, Grocer. Aug 11 at 3 at the Benhouse Arms Hotel, Maryport.

Short, Joseph, and Sidney Millard, New Benwell, Northumberland, Builders. Aug 14 at 11 at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Incorporated Law Society's Rooms, Royal arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Phillips, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Silvestre, Auguste, Baker st, Portman sq, Draper. Aug 9 at 3 at offices of Kennedy, Old Jewry chambers.

Philp, Budge row, Cannon at.

Simpson, John, Leeds, Plumber. Aug 11 at 11 at offices of Wells, East parade, Leeds.

Slack, Uriah, Chesterfield, Derby, Jeweller. Aug 13 at 12 at offices of Jephson and Co, Knifesmith gate, Chesterfield.

Swarfield, Chesterfield.

Slater, William, Bradford, Ornamental Ironworker. Aug 15 at 11 at offices of Baker, Commercial Bank buildings, Bradford.

Smith, Elizabeth, and George Smith, Worcester, Market Gardeners. Aug 13 at 11 at offices of Corbetta, Avenue House, The Cross, Worcester.

Smith, Joseph William, Warrington, York, Joiner. Aug 8 at 11 at offices of Lake, Southgate, Wakefield.

Stanley, John, Deal, Grocer. Aug 22 at 1 at the Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham st.

Lewis, Dover.

Sunderland, Thomas, Bradford, Iron Plate Worker. Aug 16 at 3 at offices of Ferns, Bank st, Leeds.

Thorley, Samuel, Funtall, Stafford, late Boerseller. Aug 9 at 3 at offices of Alcock, Market st, Funtall.

Threlfall, Charles Johnson, Burnley, Commission Agent. Aug 10 at 3 at offices of Read, Hargreaves st, Burnley.

Toynbee, William, Market Rasen, Lincoln, Blacksmith. Aug 15 at 11 at offices of Page and Padley, Mill st, Market Rasen.

Turner, John, and Robert Owen William Winstone, Dewsbury, York, Wool Merchants. Aug 10 at 3 at the Royal Hotel, Dewsbury.

Ibberson, Dewsbury.

Varley, Robert, Ludham, Norfolk, Blacksmith, Aug 4 at 1.30 at offices of Stanley, Bank pl in, Norwich.

Wakeford, Charles, Canton, Cardiff, Printer. Aug 14 at 3 at offices of Tribe and Co, Crookherbtown, Cardiff.

Stephens.

Wallis, Thomas, Winderpool, Nottingham, Farmer. Aug 15 at 12 at offices of Wells and Hind, Fletchergate, Nottingham.

Watkins, James Gwilym, Guildford, Hotel Proprietor. Aug 10 at 2 at the White Hart Hotel, Guildford.

Russell and Co, Old Jewry chambers.

Watts, Arthur, Bradford. Aug 10 at 3 at offices of Rawson and Co, Piccadilly, Bradford.

Whiting, Frederick Robert, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottingham, Tailor. Aug 12 at 3 at offices of Deane and Co, South sq, Gray's inn.

Widling, George, Northwich, Cheshire, Provision Dealer. Aug 13 at 10.30 at offices of Fletcher, Northwich.

Williamson, Charles, Walter Williamson, Samuel Williamson, and Frederick Williamson, Sheffield, Cutlery Manufacturers. Aug 10 at 11 at offices of Porrett, Bank st, Sheffield.

Wilson, Aaron, Liverpool, Ironmonger. Aug 15 at 3 at offices of Atherton and Jones, North John st, Liverpool.

Hindle, Liverpool.

Wilson, Charles, Birmingham, Tailor. Aug 10 at offices of Davies, Bennet's hall, Birmingham.

Wood, Benjamin, Owerion, nr Sheffield, File Manufacturer. Aug 10 at 3 at offices of Porrett, Bank st, Sheffield.

Wright, Joseph, Gresford, Denbigh, Engineer. Aug 11 at 12 at offices of Humphreys, Temple row, Wrexham.

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## EVANS & SWAIN'S PATENT CONSTRUCTION FOR FLOORS, CEILINGS, ROOFS, STAIRCASES, ETC. Combining Simplicity with Strength and FIRE RESISTANCE practically unlimited.

Extract from "The Times," April 20th, 1877.

"After public test of trial floor. . . . In a very short time there was a fierce furnace blazing in the building, which for a long time had no perceptible effect on the floor, which externally remained perfectly cool. . . . In order to test and compare the action of the fire . . . an ordinary 7-inch rolled iron joist had been previously placed on supports inside the building directly over the fire, and within a foot of the ceiling, a weight of about three cwt. being placed on its centre. After being exposed for about one hour to the flames, the iron joist became bent and twisted, and finally toppled over into the fire in a crippled condition. . . . The flooring was exposed to such an intense heat, and under such conditions, as it is hardly possible to imagine could occur at an ordinary fire. . . . Messrs. Evans & Swain are to be congratulated on the success of their experiment." Full particulars will be sent on application to

Messrs. EVANS & SWAIN, 6, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.

N.B.—The Patentees are open to treat for the Sale of their French and Belgian Patents.

### RESULT OF BONUS INVESTIGATION, 31st Dec., 1876.

## LEGAL & GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY FLEET STREET, near TEMPLE BAR.

The Profit is the largest yet divided by the Society.

The Bonus gives an average addition of £84 per £1,000 assured.

The basis of valuation maintains, in their utmost force, the safeguards rendering the Society second to none in security to the Assured. Thus—

1. The new "Institute of Actuaries" Tables of Mortality were employed throughout. (These yield higher reserves against Policy-liabilities than any other in recognized use.)
2. The future rate of Interest obtainable was estimated at 3 per cent. only.
3. The whole "Loading" was reserved for future Expenses and Profits. (See Government Schedule.)

Nine-tenths of the Profits belong to the Assured.

## LEGAL & GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

The Bonus Report, fully explaining the effect of the principles adopted, and the Valuation Schedule will be forwarded.

March, 1877.

E. A. NEWTON, Actuary and Manager.

**LAW UNION FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.** Chief Office—126, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.  
The Funds in hand and Capital subscribed amount to upwards of £1,400,000 sterling.

Chairman—JAMES CUDDON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Goldsmith-building, Temple.  
Deputy-Chairman—C. PEMBERTON, Esq. (Lee & Pemberton), Solicitor 44, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Every description of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted.

The Directors invite attention to the new form of Life Policy, which is free from all conditions.

The Company advances Money on Mortgage of Life Interest and Reversions, whether absolute or contingent.

Prospectuses, Copies of the Directors' Report, and Annual Balance Sheet, and every information, sent post free, on application to

FRANK M'GEDY, Actuary and Secretary.

## THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1877.

Amount proposed for assurance during the year 1876 (1,948 proposals) . . . . .	£1,547,829 17 3
Amount of assurances accepted during the year 1876 (1,560 policies) . . . . .	1,176,095 12 0
Claims by death during the year 1876, exclusive of bonus additions . . . . .	421,448 7 5
Amount of assurances accepted during the last five years . . . . .	6,188,362 11 4
Subsisting assurances at November 15, 1876 (of which £1,514,528 19s. 10d. re-assured with other offices) . . . .	18,500,901 0 9
Revenue, £770,000 per annum. Invested funds upwards of £5,000,000 sterling.—By order of the Board of Directors,	

SPENCER C. THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, General Secretary for England.

London, 82, King William-street, E.C.

Copies of the Report, Tables of Rates, and all further information can be obtained by application at the offices of the Company in Edinburgh, London, and Dublin, or at any of the Agencies of the Company.

Colonial and Foreign Assurances.—Assurances granted on the lives of persons proceeding abroad. Branch offices and agencies in India and all the British Colonies.

Edinburgh—3 and 5, George-street (Head Office).

London—82, King William-street, E.C., and 3, Pall-mall-east.

Dublin—66, Upper Sackville-street.

Manchester—110, King-street.

## ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited), 7, Bank-buildings, Lothbury, E.C.

General Accidents.  
Railway Accidents.

Personal Injuries.  
Death by Accidents.

C. HARDING, Manager.

## THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)

Established in 1833.—Capital, £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz. :—  
At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and foreign securities, in East India Stock and loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and army, navy, and civil pay and pensions realized. Every other description of banking business and money agency, British and Indian, transacted. J. THOMSON, Chairman.

## EDE AND SON

ROBE  MAKERS

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,

To Her Majesty, the Lord Chancellor, the Whole of the Judicial Bench Corporation of London, &c.

SOLICITORS' AND REGISTRARS' GOWNS.

BARRISTERS' AND QUEEN'S COUNSEL'S DITTO.

CORPORATION ROBES, UNIVERSITY & CLERGY ROBES &c

ESTABLISHED 1698.

94, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.



# LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED in 1836,

And incorporated in 1874 under "The Companies Act, 1862."

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,750,000,

In 75,000 Shares of £50 each.

## REPORT

Adopted at the Half-yearly General Meeting, 2nd August, 1877.

FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq., in the Chair.

The Directors, in presenting to the Proprietors the Balance-Sheet of the Bank for the Half-year ended the 30th June last, have the satisfaction to report that, after paying interest to Customers and all charges, allowing for Rebate and making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, the Net Profits amount to £122,889 11s. 10d. This sum, added to £11,166 8s. 3d. brought forward from the last account, produces a total of £134,056 0s. 1d.

They have declared an Interim Dividend for the Half-year at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, which will absorb £130,000, leaving a balance of £14,056 0s. 1d. to be carried forward to Profit and Loss New Account.

The Dividend, £1 12s. per Share, free of Income-tax, will be payable at the Head Office, or at any of the Branches, on or after Monday, 13th instant.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, 30TH JUNE, 1877.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital paid up .. .. .	..	..	..	1,500,000	0	0
To Reserve Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	700,000	0	0
To Amount due by the Bank for Customers' Balances, &c. ....	22,364	730	1	5		
To Liabilities on Acceptances, covered by securities .. .. .	2,933,925	2	10			
				24,598,655	4	3
To Profit and Loss Balance brought from last Account .. .. .	11,166	8	3			
To Gross Profit for the Half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, viz. ....	349,679	0	7			
				350,845	8	10
				£27,159,500	13	1
Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash on hand at Head Office and Branches, and with Bank of England .. .. .	2,715,601	9	2			
By Cash placed at Call and at Notice, covered by Securities .. .. .	2,731,937	2	8			
				5,447,538	11	10
Investments, viz.:—						
By Government and Guaranteed Stocks .. .. .	2,822,997	18	9			
By Colonial Government and other Stocks and Securities .. .. .	279,317	12	6			
				3,102,315	11	3
By Discounted Bills, and Advances to Customers in Town and Country .. .. .	15,706,005	18	0			
By Liabilities of Customers for Drafts accepted by the Bank (as per contra) .. .. .	2,233,925	2	10			
				17,939,931	0	10
By Freehold Premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, Freehold and Leasehold Property at the Branches, with Fixtures and Fittings .. .. .				489,802	19	8
By Interest paid to Customers .. .. .				52,294	18	6
By Salaries and all other Expenses at Head Office and Branches, including Income-tax on Profits and Salaries .. .. .				134,615	11	1
				£27,159,500	13	1
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.						
				£	s.	d.
To Interest paid to Customers, as above .. .. .				52,296	18	5
To Expenses .. .. .				134,615	11	1
To Rebate on Bills not due, carried to New Account .. .. .				39,876	19	3
To Dividend of 8 per cent. for Half-year .. .. .				120,000	0	0
To Balance carried forward .. .. .				14,086	0	1
				£360,845	8	10
				£	s.	d.
By Balance brought forward from last account .. .. .				11,166	8	3
By Gross Profit for the Half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts .. .. .				349,679	0	7
				£360,845	8	10

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing balance-sheet, and have found the same to be correct.

(Signed) MUNGO McGEORGE, }  
WILLIAM NORMAN, } Auditors.  
RICHARD H. SWAINE, }

London and County Bank, July 26, 1877.

# LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

—Notice is Hereby Given, that a DIVIDEND on the Capital of the Company, at the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year ended June 30th, 1877, will be PAYABLE to the Proprietors, either at the Head Office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the Company's Branches, on or after Monday, the 13th instant.

By order of the Board, W. McKEWEN, General Manager.  
21, Lombard-street, August 3rd, 1877.

# SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Bonds, Principal and Interest payable in London.

FOR £500,000.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, 149, Leadenhall-street, E.C., is authorized by the undersigned to receive Tenders for SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES to the nominal amount of £500,000, authorized by the Act of the South Australian Parliament, No. 47, of 1876, assented to 27th of October, 1876, for the Construction of Railways and Other Purposes.

The total amount authorized to be raised by the said Act is £2,188,500, of which the amount herein advertised for tender is the second instalment, £500,000 having been previously raised in February last.

The Bonds, which are for £1,000, £500, £200, and £100, bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, commencing on the 1st July, 1877.

Principal and interest are made payable in London; the interest by coupon on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year, and the principal of the issue of £500,000 herein announced, at par on the 1st of January, 1907.

A copy of the authorizing Act, with the Bonds, may be inspected at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders, made in accordance with the annexed form, will be received by The National Bank of Australasia until 2 o'clock on Thursday the 9th August, when they will be opened in the presence of such of the applicants as may desire to be present.

The Bonds will be allotted to the highest bidder, provided the rates offered are not below £96 10s. for every £100 tendered for.

Tenders at a price including a fraction of a shilling other than sixpence will not be necessarily accepted, and in the event of an equality of Tenders beyond the amount of these Bonds, a pro rata distribution on such Tenders will be made.

Five per cent. of the nominal amount tendered must accompany the Tender, and the balance must be paid on Thursday, the 23rd August, when the Bonds will be delivered.

Forms of Tender may be obtained at the office of The National Bank of Australasia, or of the undersigned.

ARTHUR BLYTHE,

Agent-General for the Government of South Australasia.  
18, VICTORIA-CHAMBERS, WESTMINSTER,  
1st August, 1877.

## FORM OF TENDER.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,  
Four Per Cent. Bonds.

TO THE MANAGER OF  
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, 149, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.  
SIR,

I (or we) hereby tender for £ Bonds of the Government of South Australia, according to the notice of the Agent-General, dated the 1st August, on which I (or we) inclose the required deposit of £ and undertake to pay £ for every £100 in Bonds, and to accept the same or any less amount that may be allotted to me (or us) and to pay the balance in conformity with the terms of the said notice.

Name  
Address  
Date

## CITY OF LONDON.

25, Ely-place, Holborn.—Very Valuable Freehold Premises, one door from Charterhouse-street, containing eleven rooms, let on lease, expiring Michaelmas, 1878, at a ground-rent of £10 10s. 0d. a year, but worth a rack rental of £320 per annum.

MR. S. WALKER will SELL, by AUCTION, at the MART, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29th, at ONE 1/2 TWO o'clock, the above Valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

May be viewed by permission of the tenant, and particulars and conditions of sale obtained of

Messrs. WRIGHT, BONNER, & WRIGHT, Solicitors, 48, King William-street, London-bridge; at the Mart; and at the Auctioneers' Offices, St. Stephen's-chambers, Telegraph-street, Moorgate-street.

A capital Wine and Spirit-vaults, doing a very profitable counter business, within a short remove from the New Law Courts, and adjacent to the Temple.

MR. WALTER KNIGHT is instructed by the Proprietor (who is relinquishing this genuine business in consequence of ill-health) to SELL, by AUCTION, at the MASON'S HALL TAVERN, Masons'-avenue, Basinghall-street, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1877, at ONE o'clock (unless sold privately), the LEASE and GOODWILL, with early possession, of those pleasantly-situated and compact premises known as the ESSEX HEAD, Essex-street, Strand, a direct thoroughfare to the Victoria Embankment, and placed in the centre of a large neighbourhood, principally occupied by professional men. The business doing is very profitable and extensive, but it could be augmented considerably by a spirited alteration to the premises.

Cards and particulars of the Auctioneer, 104, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square.

LONDON GAZETTE (published by authority) and LONDON and COUNTY ADVERTISEMENT OFFICE.

No. 117, CHANCERY LANE, FLEET STREET.

HENRY GREEN, Advertisement Agent, begs to direct the attention of the Legal Profession to the advantage of his long experience of upwards of thirty years, in the special insertion of all pro forma notices, &c., and hereby solicits their continued support.—N.B. One copy of advertisement only required, and the strictest care and promptitude assured. Officially stamped forms for advertisement and file of "London Gazette" kept. By appointment.